Stanley Cup to Maroons — Japanese Baseball — Deejardins in Diving Exhibition

Deejardins To Tour Britain This Summer

Former Olympic Diving Champion Proves Popular With Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Pete Desjardins, renowned American professional fancy diver, will contribute one of the brightest features in the 1935 British swimming season. He will tour here from June to September, under the management of E. J. Larkin, of Derby Diving Club, and will cover some 8000 miles while giving upward of 100 displays in 30 or more different towns.

Desjardins, who won the Olympic diving championship at Amsterdam in 1928, gave exhibitions in Britain last summer and his act was so popular with the public that "House Full" notices had to be shown at most of the pools where he appeared. Not only were watchers thrilled; but swimmers themselves were seized with a desire to emulate the American's achievements, and a sequel to his well-liked visit to Britain's new and lavishly-appointed pools was an unprecedented "boom" in the graceful art of springboard diving. Indeed, at the end of the 1934 season, there were more British fancy divers seriously engaged in improving their skill than there ever had been before.

Great Amateur Performer

The writer vividly recalls the astounding performance of Desjardins as an amateur when he won Olympic laurels. He created a precedent for the games by earning a full award of points for two of his dives, and for his whole program he averaged 9.2 points per dive out of a possible 10. Spectators at diving contests are not always well versed in the finer points of the game and their opinion often differs quite audibly from that of the judges; but when they saw Desjardins at Amsterdam, the watchers had no scope for disagreement. They just boggled with appreciative amazement and applauded each total as the officials hoisted their score-boards on high. One understands that Desjardins is preparing some special thrills for his audiences this season and that he will include in his repertoire the most difficult of acrobatic dives—3½ somersaults from the three-meter board.

The number of clubs and other organizations affiliated with the English Amateur Swimming Association has reached the record total of 1900, and among the many thousands of racing swimmers which this figure represents a great topic of discussion at the present time is the selection of the British team for the Olympic Games in 1936. Thorough trials will be held this summer and the best talent that is revealed will be carefully nurtured during next winter and spring. It is therefore anticipated that bearers of the Union Jack will figure more prominently in the new swimming stadium at Berlin than they have done at any previous Olympic gala.

Championship Centralized

For the first time, the main English championships for men and women will be centralized this year. They will take place at Blackpool, July 13, 15 and 16. This arrangement contrasts with the former practice of deciding the various national events separately in different parts of the country. The fresh scheme has not been adopted without some dissent, one must add, for the opinion is expressed that, if the five territorial divisions of the Amateur Swimming Association takes its turn in staging the championship meeting, champion-ship will come to each area only once every five years, and in the meantime the local public will be deprived of the "big stuff" which interests it most.

The only national indoor championship allocated to the Southern Counties of England this year is the schoolboy, team that at Brighton, Sept. 28. Fully appreciating that the boy swimmer of today is the champion of tomorrow, the organizers have elaborate plans in hand to ensure the success of this event. The teams will consist of boys under 14 years of age and the earlier stages of the competition will be decided in different parts of the country. The Southern district final will take place at Brighton in July. Thirty-two years have elapsed since the championship was won by a Southern team.

Other National Championships

Other national championships to be decided elsewhere than at Blackpool are those and women's high board and springboard diving at New Brighton, July 10, the men's mile at Cheltenham, July 20, and the men's half-mile at Scarborough, Aug. 12, the men's and women's long-distance races in the Thames, Sept. 14 and Aug. 31, respectively, the county waterpolo final at Birmingham, Sept. 24, and the inter-club waterpolo final at Sunderland, Oct. 2.

Until the great pool-building movement began a year or so ago, nearly all swimming centers in Britain belonged to local administrative authorities, and they were strictly utilitarian. If not actually grim, in aspect. Apart from putting a penny in the weighing machine, there was no diversion for patrons except swimming and diving, and the exercise of decortation was a severe bareness, alleviated only by mural notices such as "No Smoking," "Shallow End" and "Slt. 6in."

But come to the Empire Pool at Wembley, S. E. Brighton," or some other of the new pools and a very different scene meets the eye. The atrians of a dance orchestra waft over the water. In an alcove bathers take their ease, in swim suits, dissing a little light refreshment. Near by a fountain plays merrily. And, all the while, divers are hurling downward from dizzying heights, speed merchants are plowing their way from end to end of the bath, and more dilterers are climbing and climbing out, illuminated by floodlights arranged under the water surface. For men, women and children swimming nowadays can be a merry frolic in jolly surroundings. And that explains, to a great extent, why it has become recently such a vastly popular recreation.

Professionals From Japan Invade American Baseball Diamonds

Courtesy of the Shimbun Rengo, Tokyo

Members of the Tokyo Giants Who Are Meeting Pacific Coast League Teams

Upper Left—Takeo Take Negotiating His Famous Steal, of Which He Had 25 Credited to Him Out of 26 Attempts. Upper Right—Shigeru Mizuhara, Third Baseman and Relief Pitcher. Lower Left—Tadao Ichioka, Manager, and Daisuke Miyake, Coach. Lower Right—Hisanori Karita, Shortstop, and Takeo Tabe, Second Baseman

Japanese Baseball Players Enjoying Invasion of U. S.

First Professional Nine Ever Organized in Japan Is Gaining Much Experience Playing Against Pacific Coast Teams

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LOS ANGELES—Not a single pronzed player among the 21 young men who make up the Dai Nippon Tokyo Baseball Club (Tokyo Giants), instructioning professionals from Japan, has shown the slightest sign of homesickness since they arrived in California on March 3.

Since that time they have been winning an average of one out of every three games—most of which have been preseason contests with Pacific Coast League teams. And according to Sotaro Suzuki, the smiling sponsor, every son of the empire, is "as happy as a sky bird."

Suzuki thought over this comparison as he lounged in a comfortable Japanese hotel of "it" Tokyo" here, and then corrected himself. He had meant to say "sky-lark," but pointed to a knot of 10 or 12 youths, who were busy examining bats, to illustrate what he thought this English might have lacked. They were bussing with conversation as excitedly as bees over rich bloom.

Since Los Angeles has the largest Japanese city in America, the arrival here of the first professional baseball team to be organized in Japan is an event of the first order. Nothing like it has happened since the powerful Prince Tokugawa visited southern California a year ago, and then the populous Japanese district was the only Easy First Street we can remember.

Most of the players are young men who have graduated from island universities. They are obviously of the finest Japanese type, and have been immensely popular in Los Angeles. Nostalgia, therefore, is out of the question, and when the Tokyo Giants are not on the playing field they are meeting some community demand.

Up to April 3 they had played 22 games in the vicinity of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and intermediate towns. Of these they won eight and lost 14.

Do Better Than Expected

That is not an impressive record from the standpoint of winnings, but Suzuki was inclined to feel that it was wholly gratifying. The Giants, he said, did not expect to do as well, and he concluded that the experience will prove to be invaluable to them.

As a matter of fact, in no activity but base running has the Japanese team been able to make appreciable headway against the larger and stronger American players. Their average weight is somewhere in the neighborhood of 130 pounds. Obviously, this is a disadvantage in hitting power, for one thing; but when men on bases are concerned there is a different story to tell.

For the Japanese player is down with the pitcher's arm, and seems to appear magically on the next sack, like a brown midget. Time after time during southern California games it has been necessary to return men all the way from second base because of louis.

Starring in this particular field of activity is diminutive Takeo Tabe, second baseman, who has stolen 25 bases out of 26 attempts. He was put out at second on one occasion during the Giants' game with Seattle.

Suzuki grinned with satisfaction as the related the prowess of little Takeo. "Unfortunately, we cannot steal first base," he laughed.

The club has four standing pitchers: S. Sawamura, K. Aoshika, Victor Starffin, and T. Hatakuki. Of these, Sawamura is the ace, and gratified Japanese supporters enormously by shutting out Oakland by a score of 2 to 0. He won a later game from Sacramento by a score of 2 to 1; and in a 12-inning game with Hollywood he won with a score of 6 to 5, striking out 13 batters.

Russian Boy on Team

Victor Starffin is a 17-year-old Russian boy who didn't respond to a question in English. With fair comprehension and curly, brown hair, he looks quite strange in Japanese company. But he seemed perfectly at home, spoke Japanese with enthusiasm, and has done some creditable work for the Giants.

The Japanese team has a schedule that calls for them to remain in southern California until the last week in April, when they are to entrain for the Pacific Northwest. After a busy season there, and in British Columbia, they are to make a circuit as far east as Flint, Mich., returning to the Pacific Coast in time to sail from San Francisco on June 24. Twenty-five games are to be played in Canada, Suzuki said.

Marquis N. Okuma, prominent Japanese statesman, is president of the Dai Nippon Tokyo Baseball Club, Ltd., which organized the Giants last fall. Suzuki, who speaks very good English, is also adviser to the Shimbun, Tokyo newspaper.

ABC Tournament Will End Tonight

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 10 (AP)—The American Bowling Congress' thirty-fifth annual tournament will close tonight with the present leaders virtually assured of being crowned champions.

"Booster teams" from Norwich and Syracuse, N. Y., furnish the finishing touches in the five-man event, while doubles and singles will be rolled by teams which failed to distinguish themselves in the five-man event last night.

The Wolfe's Tire Shop team of Niagara Falls, which went into first place two nights ago, with 3039, appears certain to carry off the first prize of $1000 and five diamond-studded medals.

Clyde Sumerick and Harry Souers of Akron are high in the doubles with 1368, while Don Brokaw of Canton, Ohio, leads the singles with 733. First place in the all events is held by Ora Mayer of San Francisco with 2022.

None of the leaders was threatened yesterday. The best total in team event last night was by the Quaniope Elks of Rochester, with 2831.

In the singles Henry Guarriere of Ashland, Ohio, was high with 678 and in the doubles the team of Elmer Heifert and William Mott of Medina, N. Y., was high with 1193.

Pickups

BILL MCKENNIE brought his Boston Braves into town last night and was greeted by a snow storm. The entire Tribal squad is in excellent condition for this time of year and should get off to a fast start when the National League season opens next Tuesday. McKechnie announced last night that the team will hold daily workouts in Harvard's indoor cage until weather permits playing outdoors.

Several of the Braves are still unsigned, but President Emil E. Fuchs said late yesterday that he had reached an agreement with these men and their official signatures are all that are needed. Fuchs also stated that the players agreed to the figures offered by the Braves, with the stipulation that a bonus will be forthcoming should their playing warrant it.

Babe Ruth did not come over with the squad. He spent the night in New York and plans to motor to Boston today. The weather, however, may change his plans.

A combination of hard hitting and good pitching gave the Red Sox an 8-to-2 victory over the Charlotte club of the Piedmont League yesterday. Reynolds, Dahlgren and Werber provided the punch, while Bob "Lefty" Grove and Fred Ostermueller held the minor leaguers to a check. Grove yielded only three singles in four innings, proving once more that he is on the comeback trail.

Keith Parks, former Penn State athlete and right-handed pitcher, has been released outright by the Phillies. The outright release was at his request, as he does not wish to play minor-league baseball.

Carl Hubbell, who will pitch for the New York Giants' opening game next Tuesday against the Braves at Braves Field, went nine innings yesterday in an exhibition game at Kingsport, Tenn., and held Cleveland to six hits. But Mel Harder, who with Hubbell started in the 1934 all-star game at the Polo Grounds, was also effective, causing the game to end in a 1-all tie. It was called in the seventh inning because of threatening weather, which was more suitable for football than baseball.

To Chick Haley of the Cincinnati Reds goes the honor of hitting the season's first home run with the bases loaded. He did it yesterday against Detroit at Florence, S. C.

Manager Pie Traynor watched his Pittsburgh Pirates lose another ball game yesterday and the popular "Pie" has decided that something should be done about it immediately. The Bucos have lost four straight to the Chicago Cubs, who at present hold last place in the American League.

Maroons Defeat Leafs in Third Straight Game

Stanley Cup Series
(Final Standing)

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Montreal	3	0	0	10	4	6
Toronto	0	0	3	4	10	0

MONTREAL, April 10 (AP)—The Montreal Maroons won the Stanley Cup, emblem of the world's professional hockey championship, by defeating the Toronto Maple Leafs, National Hockey League champions, 4 to 1 last night for their third straight victory in the final playoff series.

The Maroons, who came up from the ranks to win the coveted trophy, relinquished by the Chicago Black Hawks, scored the most decisive final victory since 1933 when Toronto walloped the New York Rangers. They won the opening game in Toronto 3-2 in overtime and the second game there 3-1 before returning for last night's encounter.

It was the first Maroon triumph since the last previous all-Canadian final in 1926 when Montreal defeated Ottawa. The Maroons finished second to Toronto in the international division during the regular National League season and conquered Chicago and the Rangers on the way to the final while the Leafs were taking the league title from the Boston Bruins.

Maroons		Toronto
Trottier, lw		Finnigan
Blinco, c		c, Thoms
Robinson, rw		lw, Boll
Evans, ld		rd, Hollett
Wentworth, rd		ld, Day
Connell, g		g, Hainsworth

Maroon spares—L. Goacher, Marker, Cain, Gracie, Shields, Miller, Smith, Ward, Northcott, Toronto spares—Clancy, Horner, Primeau, Jackson, C. Goacher, Cotton, Kelly, Metz, Doraty, Petrenes—Stewart and Bell. Scoring—First period: 1, Maroons, Ward (Northcott), 12:33. Penalties—Horner, L. Goacher. Stops—Hainsworth 8, Connell 6. Second period: 2, Toronto, Thoms (Finnigan), 12:30; 3, Maroons, Northcott (Ward), 16:18; 4, Maroons, Wentworth (Northcott), 18:30. Penalties—None. Stops—Hainsworth 12, Connell 9. Third period: 5, Maroons, Marker (Wentworth), 1:02. Penalties—None. Stops—Hainsworth 5, Connell 3.

Over the Net

FREDERICK J. PERRY of England and Francis X. Shields, who won the Palm Springs (Calif.) doubles tennis championship recently, received their trophies from Ralph Bellamy, screen actor. Perry and Shields defeated J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako, America's young Davis Cup candidates for 1935, in the final round. The internationalists lost the first two sets, but took the next three. The scores: 2—6, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2. Budge won the singles final by defeating Mako, 6—2, 6—2. Caroline A. Babcock carried off the women's singles final by defeating Dr. Esther Bartosh, 6—0, 6—1. Miss Babcock, who was ranked No. 10 in A. Wallis Myers's world list, played an exhibition match against Lawrence Nelson and won, 6—3, 6—3. Neither Perry nor Shields entered the singles competition.

Yale Not to Enter Penn Relays

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10 (AP)—Coach Frank Kenny last night said Yale's track team will not be represented in the Penn relays this season for the first time in many years. Yale was forced to choose between Penn relays and the meet of Princeton, Harvard and three service teams in New York May 11, and chose the latter, asserting the Yale mentor. The Elis' track and field campaign is to get underway May 4 with a dual meet against Pennsylvania.

Janice Lilson Is Victor

TEL AVIV, Palestine, April 10 (AP)—George Shrigley of Toronto, Ont., Canada, in the City of New York, finished third in the 1500-meter swim at the Jewish Olympiad here yesterday. Janice Lilson of Hinsdale, N. J., took first place in the women's 100-meter freestyle swim, during which Kriman of Providence, R. I., Rift, Shrigley won the 100-meter backstroke.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

April 9

New York (N) 1, Cleveland (A) 1 (Tie).
Chicago (A) 12, Pittsburg (N) 9.
Cincinnati (N) 11, Detroit (A) 7.
St. Louis (A) 6, St. Louis (N) 5.
Chicago (N) 7, Chattanooga (SA) 1.
Brooklyn (N) 1, Toronto (IL) 0.
Boston (A) 8, Charlotte (PL) 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	2	0	1.000
Missions	2	0	1.000
Oakland	1	0	1.000
Sacramento	1	1	.500
Hollywood	1	1	.500
Portland	1	1	.500
San Francisco	0	2	.000
Seattle	0	2	.000

Results April 9

Oakland 8, San Francisco 3.
Hollywood 8, Portland 1.
Los Angeles 8, Sacramento 3.
Seattle 7, Seattle 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Growing in Popularity

ALTHOUGH this is only the second year that the Augusta National Golf Club has held its Masters' tournament, there is already ample proof that it is going to prove to be the most important and interesting golfing event held in this country with the possible exception of the various national championships. An invitation affair, it will be confined to the best amateur and professional players, and, as a result, the class of golf displayed will be of the very highest order. This year's affair, which was won by Gene Sarazen, after a playoff with Craig Wood furnished some very fine stroking, and also brought out one of two features which offer some interesting aldelights regarding coming golfing fixtures.

Sarazen Serves Notice on Pros

The playing of Sarazen in this tournament shows that he is pretty close to his best form, and will be ready and eager to recapture some of the national championship titles since this summer. That he should owe his success in getting into the playoff to a double eagle in the final 18 holes or regular play is not so important, although it is indeed interesting and one of the rarest of golf performances, as is the fact that he was under par for the 72 holes of play, and when he came to play Wood for first money he showed his old-time golfing skill, and won by five strokes with a par-equaling card of 144 for the 36 holes of play. This was his first triumph in a major tournament in two years, and we venture to say it clearly indicates that anyone who expects to finish ahead of the former open and professional champion this coming summer is going to have to shatter par by a considerable margin. Even Henry Picard, who started out to burn up the tournament by turning in a 67 and a 68 for the first 36 holes, to lead Sarazen by 4 strokes, could not maintain the pace.

And Little Warns the Amateurs

And just as Sarazen was serving notice to the pros that he was going to make their paths hard in any championship tournament they might find him competing in, so did W. Lawson Little Jr. of Stanford University, holder of the British and American amateur championship titles, show that he is going to make it quite difficult for any aspiring amateurs to dethrone him from either of these titles which he has announced he plans to defend. Not only did the turn in the best card recorded by any amateur at Augusta, but it was so good that it equaled par for the 72 holes of play. Reports from the Pacific coast had been stating that he was not in championship form; but he showed quite the contrary to be in the Masters' tournament, and he now appears to have a very fine chance of becoming the first American ever to win the British amateur two years in succession.

Starts Breaking His Record Again

When the New York Americans trot out on the Yankee Stadium diamond next Tuesday, one of the most remarkable baseball records of all time will come up for a smashing of Lou Gehrig, heavy-hitting first baseman of the Yankees, takes the place at first base, as is confidently expected. Gehrig has played in 1964 consecutive major-league games since he started some 13 years ago, and every consecutive game that he plays in during the coming year will simply go toward the final record, which, we venture to predict, is going to stay on the books for a great many years to come. He recently said that he would like to make it 2000 before he stops. If he does, it will mean that he cannot miss a game in the next 3½ seasons, which is a rather ambitious schedule even for Gehrig.

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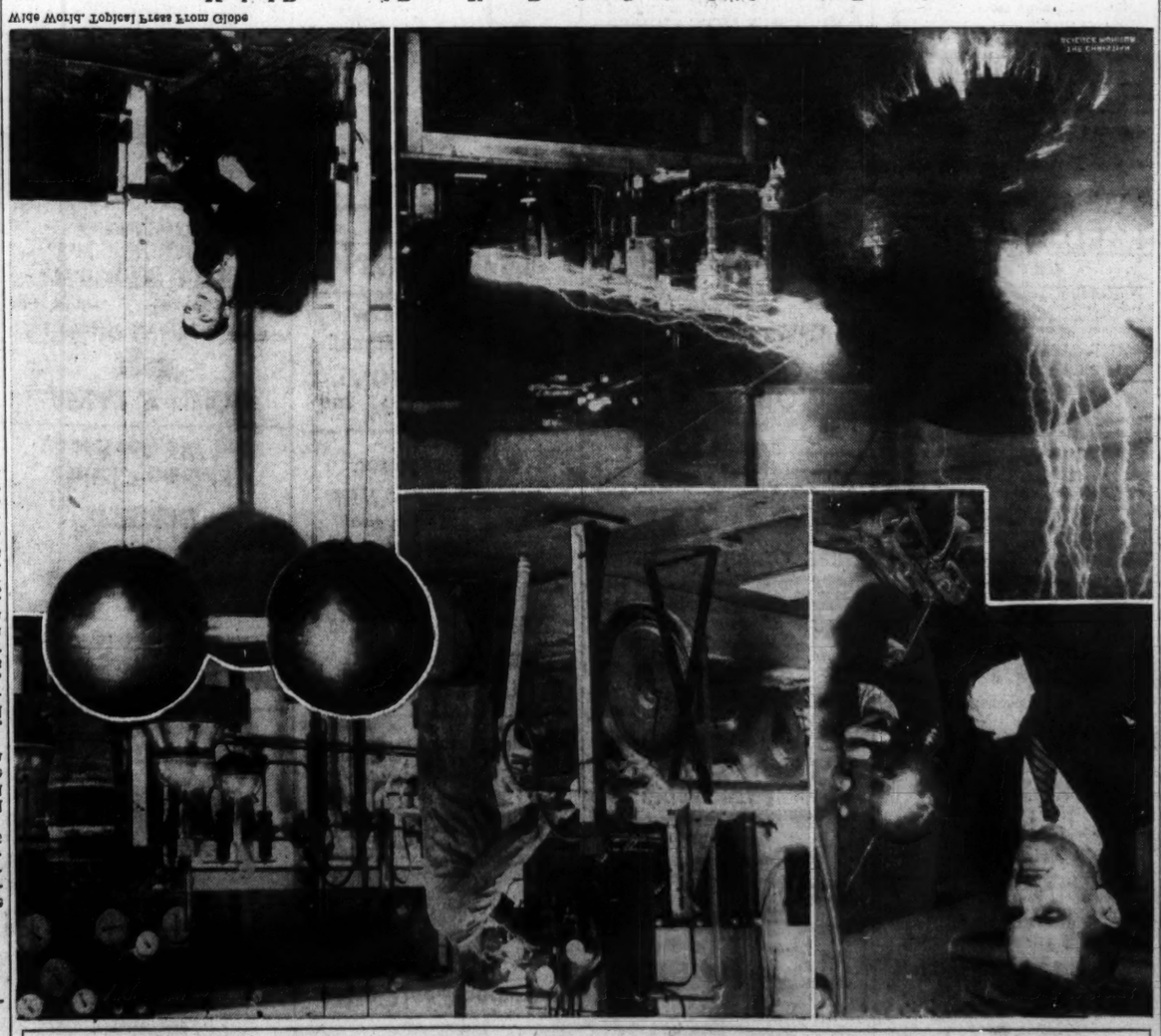

Wide World, Topical Press Photo Globe

Marked Progress of Recent Years Promises Continued Advance in Research

The Lyman Mond Laboratory in Cambridge, Eng., at Upper Left, was Built for the Researches of Professor Kapitza, Russian Noted Scientist, Shown at Work. At the Right Prof. Vernon H. Coombes of the University of Chicago is Pictured, Examining the New Type Betatron, a Cosmic Ray Meter Which Are to Be Sent Into the Stratosphere in a Small Balloon. The Generator Designed by Dr. Hopper L. Ann de Cernal of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Lower Left) is Capable of Accumulating 30,000,000 Volts of Electrical Energy When Developed on a Larger Scale. At Right Dr. Wilfrid H. Bennett of Ohio State University and Million-Volt Generator He Designed Are Shown

From Atoms to the Sun

Physicists Explore Fields of Knowledge Ranging From Harnessing Solar Power to Detecting Notes of Singing Birds

Usually Unheard—Microscopic Range Extended

(Continued from Page 1)

stellar universe. During the "zone" minutes at a time. During the "zone" the cricket keeps its wings very low and scrapes one on the other.

Professor Pierce has listened to the cricket noises, the zoom of newly hatched locusts, blackbolt mosquito wing and the whir of a hummingbird's wing. He was the first to predict that the sound of a cricket's chirp would be found to be a pure tone and was the first to record it. Now he has succeeded in recording the sound of the mosquito and the hummingbird.

The cricket's chirp is produced by the rubbing of the wing cases over each other. The mosquito's wing beats 600 times a second, and the hummingbird's 50 times a second. The cricket's chirp is a pure tone of 4,000 cycles, a cycle being a complete vibration of the air. The mosquito's wing beats 600 cycles a second, and the hummingbird's 50 cycles a second.

Dr. Pierce has also recorded the sounds made by a number of insects, including the katydid, the tree cricket, the meadow grasshopper and the field cricket. He has also recorded the sounds made by a number of birds, including the song sparrow, the chickadee, the robin, the bluebird, the wood thrush and the veery. The veery's song is the most beautiful of all bird songs, Dr. Pierce says. It is a descending series of notes, each one lower than the last. The song sparrow's song is a trill, and the chickadee's song is a whistled "phoebe."

Dr. Pierce has also recorded the sounds made by a number of animals, including the dog, the cat, the cow, the horse, the pig, the sheep, the goat, the rabbit, the squirrel, the chipmunk and the mouse. He has also recorded the sounds made by a number of musical instruments, including the violin, the viola, the violoncello, the double bass, the flute, the piccolo, the oboe, the clarinet, the bassoon, the French horn, the cornet, the trumpet, the trombone, the tuba, the saxophone, the bass drum, the snare drum, the kettledrum, the cymbals, the triangle, the xylophone, the chimes, the celesta, the piano and the harp.

Dr. Pierce has also recorded the sounds made by a number of machines, including the automobile, the airplane, the motorcycle, the electric fan, the vacuum cleaner, the sewing machine, the typewriter, the adding machine, the cash register, the electric razor, the electric toothbrush, the electric clock, the electric refrigerator, the electric washing machine, the electric dishwasher, the electric ironer, the electric mixer, the electric coffee percolator, the electric toaster, the electric waffle iron, the electric grill, the electric heater, the electric stove, the electric oven, the electric broiler, the electric roaster, the electric sewing machine, the electric vacuum cleaner, the electric polisher, the electric buffer, the electric drill, the electric saw, the electric lathe, the electric grinder, the electric hammer, the electric drill press, the electric punch press, the electric shaper, the electric milling machine, the electric screw machine, the electric boring machine, the electric planer, the electric grinding machine, the electric gear cutter, the electric tapping machine, the electric die sinker, the electric broaching machine, the electric hobbing machine, the electric gear shaper, the electric gear hobber, the electric gear finisher, the electric gear inspection machine, the electric gear testing machine, the electric gear lapping machine, the electric gear honing machine, the electric gear burnishing machine, the electric gear rolling machine, the electric gear milling machine, the electric gear planing machine, the electric gear grinding machine, the electric gear cutting machine, the electric gear forming machine, the electric gear shaving machine, the electric gear testing machine, the electric gear inspection

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(Continued)

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Daily Features

Art Exhibitions

Boston

Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Chinese paintings, bronzes, jades, pottery, sculpture, textiles, and lacquer; Japanese paintings, prints, and textiles; Persian miniatures; Indian paintings; Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Coptic, and Near Eastern textiles; Spanish, Italian, French, and Flemish tapestries; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish textiles; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish embroideries; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish laces; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvets; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish brocades; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish damasks; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet embroideries; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet brocades; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet damasks; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet laces; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet velvets; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet textiles; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet paintings; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet prints; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet bronzes; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet jades; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet pottery; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet sculpture; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet lacquer; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet ivories; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet enamels; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet glass; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet metalwork; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet woodwork; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet furniture; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet architecture; Spanish, Italian, and Flemish velvet sculpture

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1935 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Economics of Neighborliness

OUT of the congeries of negotiations, the frantic diplomatic flights—literal and figurative—the alliances and understandings and intrigues, the barbed tropings, of the current European crisis, there has come one lucid and unheeded word of common sense.

It was from Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, speaking to a knot of disinterested newspapermen in his offices last week end. He told them—for circulation to a world much more interested in the momentous conversations of Mr. Anthony Eden with European chancelleries—that if the nations of the world would only return to economic sanity, they would find the solution of their political riddle. The distresses of the post-crisis world, he said—and the inference was that he meant the bitter economic strain that grew upon the German people—could be eased by the resumption of sound economic relationships, domestically and internationally.

And Secretary Hull was speaking obviously from the citizens of many states. New York is perhaps only an extreme example. With a zeal worthy of a better cause, both Republicans and Democrats have done yeoman service for years in defeating what should be a first rule of representative government—fair and equal representation in legislative halls.

Each side, fearful of what the opposition would do to district boundaries gerrymandered to suit professional political interests, has lent itself to tacit agreement to do nothing whatsoever. With the Republicans steadily in the majority in the legislative branch, theirs has been the chief responsibility for delay, since they were determined to preserve the status quo in the rock-ribbed Republican areas upstate. This year, however, a Democratic majority prevails in Albany for the first time in nearly two decades, and Governor Lehman has carried the issue straight to the people in the face of the same kind of legislative recalcitrancy in his own party.

It may be true that proper redistricting in New York City will enable the disturbing new deal forces of Postmaster General James A. Farley, which have been wreaking such havoc in the battle for control in the precincts of the Tammany tribe, to win domination of the downstate Democracy for special purposes of more recent devising. Whatever the political factors involved, downstate or upstate, however, the right in the case is with the Governor's argument.

The Empire State in many ways exemplifies the most progressive type of American statehood. But in different counties of New York City, one assemblyman represents 300,000 people and another but 30,000. This is an anomaly that can be explained only in terms of political and selfish purposes.

If the Governor's radio plea does not move the implementing bill, it will be because of the too numerous lawmakers who refuse to fulfill the fundamental purport of the system to which they owe their place.

The Quality of Mercy

WEEKS, and days, in succor of various causes, some of them "lost," and some of them advertising, have become so frequent that their appeal sometimes leaves the public cold. But there are few whose hearts will not warm to the call of "Be Kind to Animals" week now being celebrated throughout the United States.

The record of humans in regard to their consideration, or lack of consideration, for the "lesser ideas" of creation, is pretty dark. It improves, but more improvement is greatly needed. There have always been humane men and women who have preached and practiced kindness to animals. Plutarch, in his "Lives," quotes the aphorism, "Honour your parents; worship the gods; hurt not animals." Still, when centuries later, Burns spoke of man's inhumanity to man, he could well have added that a similar lack of love made countless millions of animals mourn.

Would it not be possible to extend the Be Kind to Animals campaign to stretch over fifty-two weeks? The adult who has gone to the rescue of a puppy bewildered and frightened by the sticks and stones of unthinking children—and who hasn't?—asks himself why gentleness to dumb creatures is not more stressed in school. Principal of an Ohio school, and a staunch friend of animals, stated that "it is just as practicable to teach children justice and kindness as it is to teach them geography and arithmetic, if the right methods are used."

To those who know how they are achieved many animal acts cause a sickening feeling rather than a smile; torturing creatures are tortured, though in some decreasing degree, in cruel steel traps. Vivisection is still with us. In one direction, happily, great progress has been made. The lot of horses remains almost everywhere is happier, partly through the invention of the horseless carriage, but also largely through public opinion.

Yes, frankly, there remains much to be done. "Be Kind to Animals" week is a splendid contribution toward payment of the debt long overdue by man to the inarticulate animal kingdom.

Unrepresentative Government

THE propensity of politicians for reiterating inconvenient reforms to duty pigeonholes habitually keeps the issue of reapportionment carefully hidden from the citizens of many states. New York is perhaps only an extreme example. With a zeal worthy of a better cause, both Republicans and Democrats have done yeoman service for years in defeating what should be a first rule of representative government—fair and equal representation in legislative halls.

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Accordıng to the Rules

WHETHER the Roosevelt Administration tried to evade a Supreme Court test of NRA or not—and some believe this was the purpose when it had the Belcher case suspended—it is for the now. Indeed, in the words of one anonymous Department of Justice official, it is in for it "up to the neck." For it has finally chosen—perhaps under pressure—a test on a case more truly representative of the fundamentals at issue in NRA and consequently a case in which it is had gone through with the Belcher case.

The ground chosen for the test is the Schechter case, in which the New York Circuit Court of Appeals, while upholding the legality of the fair trade practice provisions of codes, denied the constitutionality of wage and hour provisions. Should such a ruling be upheld by the Supreme Court, the main structure of NRA would come crashing to the ground.

To appreciate the full significance of the test one must remember that NRA was constructed on a foundation of reciprocal concessions by labor, industry and the Government. In return for the right to organize under immunity from the long-dreaded antitrust laws, industry conceded to labor higher wages, shorter hours and the right of collective bargaining. And that organized labor felt it got a definite benefit in the trade is attested by the intense adhesion of the American Federation of Labor to both NRA and the Administration despite numerous acts of the latter which have left labor leaders temporarily fuming.

If those labor sections are thrown out, all that is worth while to labor is gone, the bargain is destroyed, labor loses its stake in NRA, and will withdraw the support which is essential in Congress for a renewal of the act. Without labor support the Administration can hardly hope to secure a new NRA.

Close friends of the Administration are still inclined to contend that it would have been justified in postponing a real test of NRA until that institution had become so firmly entrenched in the national economy that the Supreme Court would hesitate to overthrow it. Even though NRA were, as these friends concede, a vitiable thing, and even if the court could not be relied upon to decide the question sympathetically, the Federal Government should be the last to set a precedent for stretching the rules of the game to its own advantage.

Government depends on observance of law. Because others try to stretch or forestall the law is no excuse for the Government to do likewise. It should seek to change the law, if necessary, only by orderly methods and in accord with the rules of the game.

NRA's friends and opponents alike should welcome the test which is now indicated in the Schechter case. Whatever the origins, it is a good thing it has come about. Such a test, before Congress passes a new NRA law, is in accordance with the system of orderly government which the great majority of the American people still consider best adapted to their needs.

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Stalwart of Stalwarts

Book News of the Day

GENEROUS provision made by an alumnus of Yale University, Arthur R. Kimball of the class of 1877, through the medium of what he named the Calvin Chapin Memorial Publication Fund, has made available the sixth major volume since its establishment in 1918. The latest volume is THE GENTLEMAN FROM NEW YORK: A LIFE OF ROSCOE CONKLING, by Donald Barr Chidsey (Yale University Press. $3.75).

The author has dealt circumstantially with the subject whose career he has undertaken to appraise. Indeed his task has taken him so thoroughly into the career of New York State's antebellum and postwar Senator that the reader, once well on the way and with a proper perspective gained, is inclined to accept as convincingly proved the author's premise and from this go on to his own conclusion.

To the veteran who has participated in, or viewed from a safe distance many of the political battles which have been waged in the days since the War Between the States, it is difficult to realize that to this and an immediately preceding generation Roscoe Conkling is little more than a tradition. He was a very real entity in New York State and national politics immediately preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, and remained in the thick of the fight during the trying days of Reconstruction. He remained to see the Republican Party go down in its first defeat since Buchanan, in the election of Grover Cleveland.

Whatever estimates have been made of Conkling's service to his party and country, the verdict reached many years ago, and substantiated by the volume by Mr. Chidsey, is that the Empire State leader was as honest as he was courageous. I doubt if Thurlow Weed and others of Conkling's early-day political rivals would have subscribed to this estimate of Conkling's character. There were events which occurred during and immediately following the war which unfortunately caused a cloud upon Conkling's reputation, and he was subjected to the abuse of enemies both within and without his own party. It is interesting to review the record of such a career in the light of recent and present-day events.

Any word picture intended to describe not even intimately the characteristics and peculiarities of Roscoe Conkling would be lacking if it failed to represent him as the ever pompous and often irascible individual that he was. He was the wisdom of taking with me American funds for travel in any of Germany's neighboring states.

As a matter of fact, for some reason or other, no entry was made in my passport of the American funds taken into the country, but upon leaving, my explanation was cheerfully accepted. Therefore, I feel that the remark of I. E. W.'s American, "You cannot do what you like with your own money," is pro-vocative of erroneous conclusions.

From my experience, I could assure any American wishing to travel in Germany that he will have no difficulty in the matter of exchange—nor did I hear of anyone who had experienced inconvenience—if the simple government regulations are obeyed. If he wishes to take any trips out of Germany, he need only take with him, or have sent to him, American funds and have the amounts entered in his passport.

Auburn, Wash. C. S.

How Gordon Fell

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The very interesting article on General Gordon, published on The Young Folks' Page of the Monitor March 21, says that "on the evening of January 25th (1885) the enemy, waiting for the moon to set, forced their way into the town. Hearing the sound of firing, Gordon stepped onto the veranda of the palace to face the dervishes, and fell before their spears."

A different account of the final scene in Khartoum is given in a biography of Gordon by Lieut.-General Sir Wm. F. Butler, K. C. B., published in 1904 by MacMillan & Co., Ltd. He says: "It was at this hour, just as the day was breaking, (January 26th) that Gordon . . . quitted the palace and moved at the head of a small party of soldiers and servants, towards the Church of the Austrian Mission. . . . Some months earlier the Church had been made the reserve magazine of the town; the surrounding houses were cleared from its vicinity and it had been silently selected as the spot where a last desperate resistance might be maintained. . . . Walking a few yards in advance of his party, which did not number more than twenty men, Gordon drew near the church. . . . Ere yet the little band of footmen had crossed the open space between palace and church, a body of Arabs issued from a neighboring street. For a moment the two parties stood almost face to face, then a volley of musketry flashed out at close range. . . . and the bravest and noblest soldier of our time was no more."

On a previous page, 345, the author states: "These particulars we know from the collected accounts of soldiers and slaves who escaped the final catastrophe."

(Miss) BEATRICE CLAYTON

Philadelphia, Penna.

From Uncle Sam's Niece

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter in the Monitor from Uncle Sam's wife in which she speaks her mind and announces that, like the worm, she is unmistakably turning "all on account of Sam" is the best news I've heard in many a long day. I am one of Uncle Sam's nieces and I feel just as his wife feels about his queer ways and getting more and more gun-minded.

I was out to see them last evening and I noticed at the supper table how he had changed. He seemed to have lost all hope of prosperity and wanted to fight something. He let on a lot about politics, dolas and guns and got all mixed up.

But his wife's solemn words quieted me and she and I talked till almost morning.

She is evidently determined not only to get up in town meeting and tell the men how foolish they are, but she will let them know that the women are through with the foolishness of helping the men kill each other. And she intends to tell them that if they butch up something to fight about they may have to do it themselves. She declared that a stand like this and hold will bring them to their senses, for they can't carry on a war without the women.

How her face did shine when she said that we will not only pray without ceasing but we will work without ceasing against taking part in organized murder.

She plans to have women's meetings in every town and city and then hold international conferences in every country in the world until every woman is ready to withdraw her support from any war. She made it clear that the zest of the crusader is needed in this march against war, to put down the demand that women join in at the business of killing. We know a better way.

Boston, Mass. UNCLE SAM'S NIECE

Both Expecting Bumper Crops

Lupe Writes a Letter

MY LITTLE Mexican serving maid came to my study door one Saturday morning with a frown upon her lovely olive-tinted face. "Señora," she began dejectedly, "Teacher tell us we must write letter to friend or family and tell all about spreeng in San Antonio."

"Well," I answered, looking up from the last page of an article that I had been typing, "what is difficult about that?"

"Oh, but Señora," she exclaimed, "we must write letter in the English and my ability, my madre's madre in Mexico, no can read hem. I always write her card in Spanish at Chreesmas, at New Year's Day, at Valentine's, at Easter, at Fourth of July with Señor George Washington crossing Delaware with much ice for keep cool, and also, I forgot, at cinco de mayo, which are Mexico Independence Day at fifth of May—"

"Well, Lupe," I laughingly interrupted, "you are overlooking March second, Texas Independence Day and April Fool's Day."

"Oh, no, Señora," she exclaimed, "my brother, Jose, remind me of those days, but I could not find card about them. Three letter, Señora, must be long and my uncle will threenk I make the run at her."

"Then suppose," I suggested, "that you divide your paper in halves, and translate in Spanish on the opposite side, then your grandmother and your teacher will think you a very smart girl."

"Señora," she exclaimed delightedly, "thees are a fine way. I tell my madre that my Señora find a way for me. Now, Señora, eef you are not very busy, I breeng pencil and paper and I peek out pecans for cake while I write."

"Lupe," I rebuked her, "how do you expect to pick out pecan meats while you write—besides, who decided upon baking a cake?"

"Poor Señora," she replied, "I will have paper on table for write and nuts in my lap for peek. You tell me somatheeng and I listen while I peeck, then I write hem while you threenk up some more. Besides, Señora, spreeng are somatheeng fine to celebrate. I told Old Woman in Shoe our street that we celebrate spreeng with pecan cake even though spreeng about half over and that maybe bake tiny cake in little round pan with steeple for her children to have for tea party. Then, Señora, she said somatheeng funny, she said that spreeng is always here eef we keep hem in the heart and not look at somatheengs else all the time."

"But, Lupe," I interposed.

"Oh, Señora," she said, "eef you had seen how smiles turn somersaults all over her face, you would say, 'Lupe, why not make tiny cake much deeger and put dime in hem for goods for surprise!'"

"Lupe," I answered, "you are incorrigible. Get your pencil and nuts."

"Señora," she giggled delightedly, "they are here behind my back all the time we talk!"

I began clearing my desk, then Lupe, who had been looking out into my garden, whispered, "Señora, the two redbirds what built nest in our laurel trees have come again and mocking bird on tip-top feeg branch seeng for welcome like the music box in hees throat. These redbird too late for smell sweet laurel blossoms, for they about feenish bloomeng. When wind blow and sun spill gold showers I threenk these trees look like green parasols with lavender ruffles. I threenk when redbirds fly in and out green leaves like fire torches eef is so been—still that I feel like band music inside to my toes. But I cannot threenk of anything to write in letter."

"Tell her just what you have been telling me about our bitter lasries and the redbirds," I suggested.

Lupe wrote steadily for awhile, then she exclaimed, "Oh, Señora, I forgot to tell you about the fine ride. My sesater who married man with car take us, and oh, Señora, the bluebonnets cover the world as far as I could see. These blue-bonnet flowers on stems like the hyacinths in your garden, only much what you call daintier, run out of field and woods right into road and look up at us with tiny bluebonnets nodding in breeze and little speck of red showing in crown. But I cannot threenk of more to write."

"Tell her just what you have been telling me. A letter is just a little talk on paper. Tell her that the bluebonnet is the state flower of Texas, tell her that sometimes is called Buffalo Clover. They have a delicate perfume in the April breezes and that their leaves look like fine clover," I supplied. "I will help you correct your sentences, then, Lupe, you will have to write the Spanish at home, for it will be time for you to get supper."

"Oh, Señora," she exclaimed, "there is a surprise! My madre is send our supper by Ramon—everything hot—tamales, chili con carne, frijoles, enchiladas, tortillas, sope de arroz, and tacos! I will tell my uncle all about the bluebonnets and about the pomegranate bushes which are loaded with flowers like redbirds caught in branches." H. H. H.

The Wide Horizon

A Little League of Nations

By Kate M. Archbald

SEATTLE, WASH.

A COMPLETELY successful little league of nations has been in operation between Canada and the United States since 1924. Working quietly and confined in its scope to the province of British Columbia, the State of Washington, and the Alaskan Territory, it has nevertheless been called upon to solve problems not unlike those which beset larger groupings of nations. So efficiently has it operated that it has become the inspiration and model for the large-scale and comprehensive planning now occupying the states of the Pacific Northwest.

Ten years ago the largest halibut fishery in the world, that of the Pacific Northwest shore, was close to annihilation. In this extremity the International Fisheries Commission was established by joint treaty between Canada and the United States. The commission was made up of two Americans and two Canadians, while the research was conducted by natural scientists from both nations.

Theirs was a colossal task involving the commercial fisheries of the two nations, and the Eries and Olals of the several fishing fleets, while their only basis of study was the fish in the vague depths of the ocean from Puget Sound to the Aleutian Islands. For six years the work was one of research, and then, when their theories were found to coincide with visible results, the two governments gave the commission the power to regulation which they have exercised to save the halibut industry.

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In the ten years Canadians and Americans have worked together in complete accord with never a dissenting vote on any matter that has come up for settlement. When asked the secret of this success the answer is always, "It was simple. We have stuck to facts and impartial causes."

At first the hard-bitten Eries and Olals of the fleet were deeply prejudiced. But when their belief about the habits of halibut gave place to knowledge of the true facts as proved by the commission they became the friends of the enterprise. Today they are co-operative and obedient even when their catch is limited by regulation. In the words of one of the international commissioners, "It is not the substance but the shadow of facts that men fear."

The technique of marshaling all the facts before writing a program is now being used by the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission and the individual planning boards of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and by British Columbia, while Alaska is planning a similar set-up.

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Much more than a mere cold method, the ten years' work of the little league of nations has evolved a philosophy which is also being applied by the state planners. The philosophy is not yet stated in a neat maxim, but it goes something like this: that right things, facts are like pieces in a jig-saw puzzle; they must all fit in relation to each other to form a complete picture and that the part cannot benefit without the welfare of other parts.

This, of course, is not a new but a very ancient thesis, but in a young country where resources have been harvested with little thought of replenishing them for the well-being of the Commonwealth, it is a necessary thought. Location of waterways and mountain ranges and the keen exploitation of raw materials have made competition brisk in the Pacific Northwest, and particularly lively. For the first time in the history of the region individual exploiters of individual resources, partisans and rivals are being brought together and their facts materialed in terms of inter-relation.

The conservationist and the lumberman, the developer of hydroelectric energy and the fisherman compare findings and discover their interdependence; flood control, soil erosion, navigation and fishing are found to be closely related in interest; irrigation and power, with uses for electricity on the farm, become a unit for purpose; while land classification and the centering of population to economic advantage are found to be closely related to taxation and the support of education. The sheepmen on the hills find that overgrazing on the range means silt in the streams below that interferes with the run of fish; Portland and Seattle and Spokane find that their common interests are stronger than trade antagonisms.

For the first time recently sportsmen and foresters met jointly in the interest of the wild life of the forest; a matter of legislation to prevent the pollution of a river was recently considered in consultation between industrialists, authorities and fishing interests.

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This meeting of rival exploiters does not mean that all is "honey pie." Sometimes it is dynamite, but the explosion blows out old, obdurate stumps with their roots of prejudice, and it is amazing how sticking to facts, versus mere opinions, promotes digression and good judgment.

There is a remarkable absence of scolding and suspicion in this planning work. Instead, there appears to be a rebirth of the energetic idealism of the old West. For the first time since it was the old Oregon Territory, the region is working together as a unit. A new social consciousness is awakened—a sense of responsibility toward neighbors and the rest of the nation.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Holland on Ten Marks"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having spent several months in Germany, I feel that one or two remarks in J. E. W.'s article, "Holland on Ten Marks" in a recent Monitor, are rather misleading in regard to "difficulties" that Americans might encounter in Germany, due to the existing exchange situation.

When I purchased Register Marks (these marks are sold at a very material discount to be used for travel and living expenses in Germany), it was thoroughly explained to me that no more than 10 marks could be taken from the country upon leaving. Therefore I saw the wisdom of taking with me American funds for travel in any of Germany's neighboring states.

As a matter of fact, for some reason or other, no entry was made in my passport of the American funds taken into the country, but upon leaving, my explanation was cheerfully accepted. Therefore, I feel that the remark of I. E. W.'s American, "You cannot do what you like with your own money," is provocative of erroneous conclusions.

From my experience, I could assure any American wishing to travel in Germany that he will have no difficulty in the matter of exchange—nor did I hear of anyone who had experienced inconvenience—if the simple government regulations are obeyed. If he wishes to take any trips out of Germany, he need only take with him, or have sent to him, American funds and have the amounts entered in his passport.

Auburn, Wash. C. S.

How Gordon Fell

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The very interesting article on General Gordon, published on The Young Folks' Page of the Monitor March 21, says that "on the evening of January 25th (1885) the enemy, waiting for the moon to set, forced their way into the town. Hearing the sound of firing, Gordon stepped onto the veranda of the palace to face the dervishes, and fell before their spears."

A different account of the final scene in Khartoum is given in a biography of Gordon by Lieut.-General Sir Wm. F. Butler, K. C. B., published in 1904 by MacMillan & Co., Ltd. He says: "It was at this hour, just as the day was breaking, (January 26th) that Gordon . . . quitted the palace and moved at the head of a small party of soldiers and servants, towards the Church of the Austrian Mission. . . . Some months earlier the Church had been made the reserve magazine of the town; the surrounding houses were cleared from its vicinity and it had been silently selected as the spot where a last desperate resistance might be maintained. . . . Walking a few yards in advance of his party, which did not number more than twenty men, Gordon drew near the church. . . . Ere yet the little band of footmen had crossed the open space between palace and church, a body of Arabs issued from a neighboring street. For a moment the two parties stood almost face to face, then a volley of musketry flashed out at close range. . . . and the bravest and noblest soldier of our time was no more."

On a previous page, 345, the author states: "These particulars we know from the collected accounts of soldiers and slaves who escaped the final catastrophe."

(Miss) BEATRICE CLAYTON

Philadelphia, Penna.

From Uncle Sam's Niece

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter in the Monitor from Uncle Sam's wife in which she speaks her mind and announces that, like the worm, she is unmistakably turning "all on account of Sam" is the best news I've heard in many a long day. I am one of Uncle Sam's nieces and I feel just as his wife feels about his queer ways and getting more and more gun-minded.

I was out to see them last evening and I noticed at the supper table how he had changed. He seemed to have lost all hope of prosperity and wanted to fight something. He let on a lot about politics, dolas and guns and got all mixed up.

But his wife's solemn words quieted me and she and I talked till almost morning.

She is evidently determined not only to get up in town meeting and tell the men how foolish they are, but she will let them know that the women are through with the foolishness of helping the men kill each other. And she intends to tell them that if they butch up something to fight about they may have to do it themselves. She declared that a stand like this and hold will bring them to their senses, for they can't carry on a war without the women.

How her face did shine when she said that we will not only pray without ceasing but we will work without ceasing against taking part in organized murder.

She plans to have women's meetings in every town and city and then hold international conferences in every country in the world until every woman is ready to withdraw her support from any war. She made it clear that the zest of the crusader is needed in this march against war, to put down the demand that women join in at the business of killing. We know a better way.

Boston, Mass. UNCLE SAM'S NIECE

BOSTON, MARCH 10, 1937

BOOK REVIEWS

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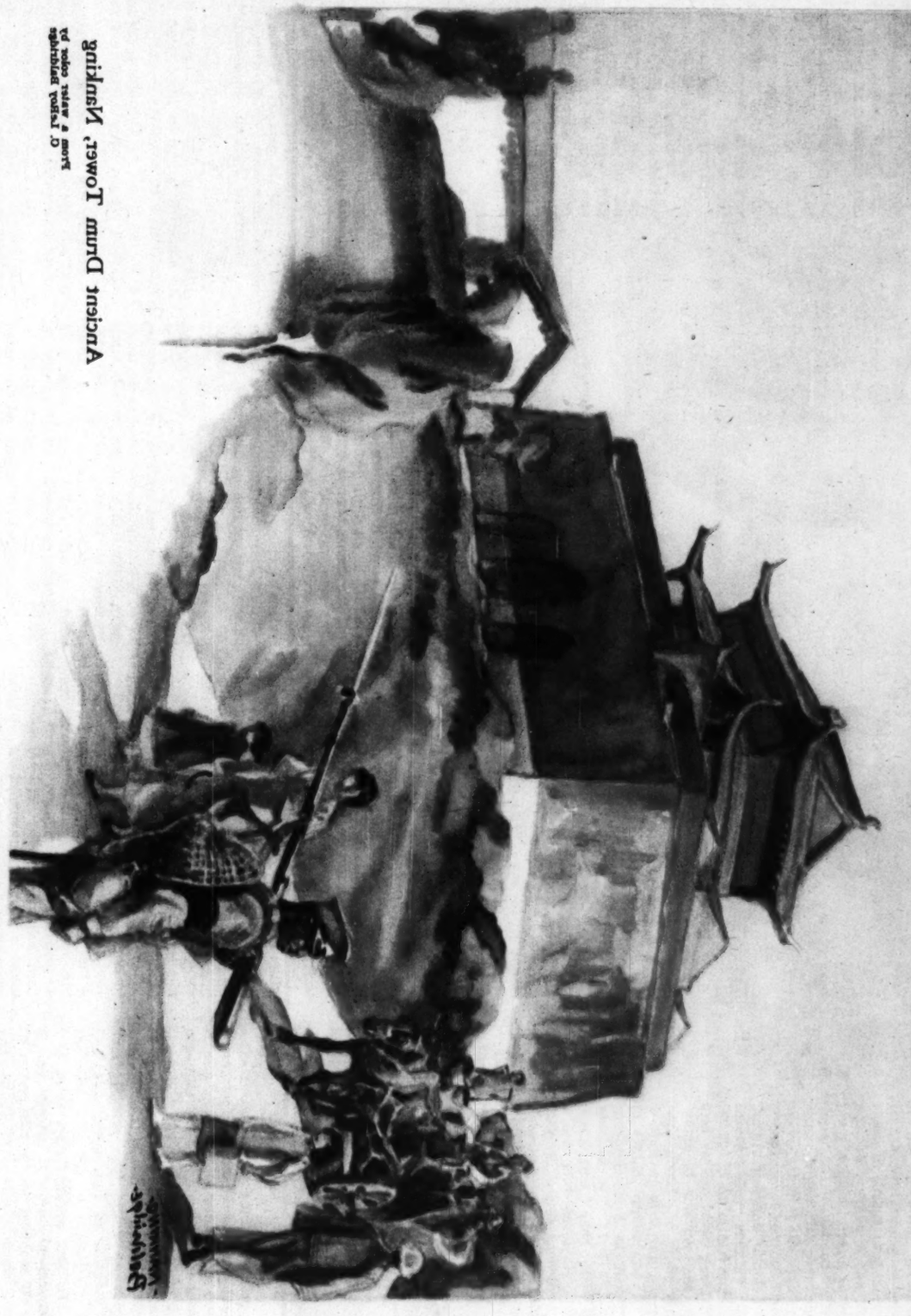
A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Weekly Magazine Section

Has Nanking Sold Out to Japan?

By Kenneth Downs



Ancient Drum Tower, Nanking

From a water color by O. Lasar Raddatz

CHINA'S capital city of Nanking is a bit friendly to Japan. Is it selling out to Japan's diplomatic demands?

A few months ago Chen—by this time a Japanophile—was in Peiping with Mr. Eugene Chen—by this time a Japanophile—was in Peiping with General Tsai in an open revolt against Nanking's use of a secondary dispatched by Nanking in opposition to Japanese aggression—what very frankly Nanking and "the mob" in Peiping. Chiang Kai-shek, and Japan. Petty-spot news dispatches from Peiping and that. I received this thing and that. Peiping items I received from Honan Province in their allusions between Chiang Kai-shek, and the Japanese in their spotlighted with the Japanese in their made a distinct impression among Chinese educated Chinese. That is not uncommon among many have had Japanese upon me that because a Japanese understanding, even a Japanese professors over China.

In short, there is a whole begetful of new ammunition to support the idea of a Nanking sell-out to Japan.

Yet to cut lengthy preliminaries short and get down to a discussion of current facts I will say that despite all evidence along this line, plus a confessed preliminary inclination toward the sell-out idea, I am now farther than ever from feeling that such a sell-out in any true sense has taken place, will take place, or could take place with the slightest prospect of success from the standpoint of either Japan or Nanking.

There have been many developments, various events. The anti-Japanese boycott "Manchukuo incident" days has been vetoed, pressed. The anti-Japanese slogans have been blotted out—especially all China Communists! Postal Telegraph Nanking Government's tariffs, buns and other things, anti-Japanese boycott of the Japanese goods since 1931 which are very largely supplied by Japan—especially Nanking and Tokyo, based upon factors which may never be overcome—which are implicit in the make-up of the Chinese and the Japanese people. I believe likewise that there might be a sell-out of North China to Japan, but I believe that the Japanese have not yet made up their minds as to a definite program. Japan's military men have had their way in the past, but I believe that the Japanese Government is not yet ready to go the whole way in North China. Japan's military men have had their way in the past, but I believe that the Japanese Government is not yet ready to go the whole way in North China.

which many leaders in both camps are coming to consider vitally necessary.

It seems significant to me that tremendous interest has been taken of late, in Nanking and Shanghai, in newspaper serial publication of an article written by one Hsu Tao-lin which won first prize in an essay contest conducted by the Foreign Relations Review, a magazine operated by a body of Chinese scholars in Nanking. Mr. Hsu is a young man, naive and outspoken, who has dragged a good many matters out in the open with little regard for the "face" tradition. He takes a sturdy practical view of the Sino-Japanese situation and, while declaring that China must remain independent and Japan should preserve such independence, likewise thinks that China and Japan must soon get together or mutually run off to ruin.

"Japan should understand clearly," says Mr. Hsu, "that the independence of China must be preserved before it may be truly said that the Far East belongs to the Far Eastern people. She should set it down as a permanent principle to help China to become really independent.

"When China has achieved full independence and cooperates with Japan on an equal footing, then Japan will be able to turn to good advantage the special position and privilege she enjoys in China, and at the same time China will be able to carry out her mission in the Far East."

Advice is given Japan that old policies of military force have become antiquated, and that Japan is largely responsible for present strained relations through "trying to carry to the finish an adventure she started on Sept. 18, 1931," and:

"If Japan could realize that the continued deadlock in Sino-Japanese relations will eventually spell disaster for both countries, and cease to invest excuse to whitewash her own misdeeds, she would make a real effort to preserve China's unity, instead of trying to interfere with China's independence and to prejudice her national interests."

* * *

All of which is along a line of thought apparently most congenial in China at present, especially when to it is firmly attached a snapper in the form of a suggestion that Japan should offer to return to China the four northeastern provinces of Manchuria, while negotiations are proceeding between the two countries for a satisfactory solution of the various outstanding issues!

This feature, one may interject, effectively rules the plans of Mr. Hau out of Japanese calculations for if there is any one thing Japan has no present intention of doing it is of returning Manchuria to China. That cannot be too strongly stressed. Whether Mr. Hau, who seems to have some political blood in his veins (through connection with the late "Little Hau," assassinated between Peking and Tientsin in 1928 just after completing a fatally undertaken, rather expensive and quite purposeless political tour of the world) really believes that Japan is ready to give back Manchuria, I can't say. I doubt it. The slogan of "Recover Manchuria" in China today is becoming what the "Immediate, Unconditional Independence" slogan of Don Manuel Quezon became in the Philippines until independence became a potential actuality. In other words, for a politician to do other than fly in the current mode would be shockingly and expose him to something worse than public scorn; and the same thing may apply to writers of prize essays.

The question of Manchuria is never ignored, it cannot be. But it is met in various ways. A highly intelligent

Bolshevism Syndicate, N. Y.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK
Chairman of China's National Military Council Seated on His Diminutive Charger, "Black Dragon."

offer their own conscience if a Sino-Japanese entente is indeed near.

Upon the Japanese side we have a number of interesting recent developments, including such moves as the call by Minister Akira Arivoshi and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Manabu Arino, upon Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, with Gen. Huang Fu, chairman of the Peiping Political Council, participating—of this more will be said subsequently in a brief analysis of General Chiang Kai-shek's dinner—several Foreign Office "trial balloons" on Sino-Japanese rapprochement in Tokyo, with the economic basis stressed and such proposals incorporated as a Japan-American silver conference for China's interest; and the conciliatory Diet speech by the Foreign Minister, Mr. K. Hirota.

The Hirota speech was well received abroad, and the London Times, for example, saw in it an appeal for friendly collaboration between the two great nations of eastern Asia, together with an indirect compliment which might expedite the slow but perceptible improvement in the relations between Nanking and Japan. The Reuno news agency quotes Mr. Hirota as saying:

"Our governments are planning to accelerate the peaceful development of Soviet-Japanese relations by redoubling their efforts for the solution of other pending problems to that end. . . . It is to be regretted that even in certain localities of China, anti-Japanese agitation has not yet been completely brought to an end. Japan attaches great importance to her friendship with other states in east Asia and counts on their participation in bearing the serious responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and order in this part of the world. I fervently hope, therefore, not only that China will soon recover her stability but that she will soon awake to the realization of the whole situation of east Asia and undertake to meet the genuine aspirations of our country."

* * *

While such utterances may, as The Times sees it, expedite the slow but imperceptible improvement of relations, observers here, both Chinese and foreign, are always ready to think that beneath the surface, in such conversations as that between the Japanese Minister and General Chiang, much all this talk of Japanese purchase, Nanking pacts, and Sino-Japanese trade is only a smoke screen behind which the Japanese military machine is preparing for the next step in the conquest of China. Such a view is probably overdrawn, but there is no doubt that

Hitler Is Asked to Compromise on His Anti-Semitic Theories in Drive to Power

Draftsman Has to Provide Good Music for a Great Unseen Audience of Children and Adults

By Janet Mabie

Courtesy of National Broadcasting Co.

MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Dean of American Conductors, Who Is Helping to Make Time Music Known and Appreciated

Throughout the North American Continent by Means of the Radio Concert.

ONCE SOME VERY AMAZING reflections on a symphony orchestra previous were set down by a former player, to do with the existence to music lessons conducted in the Brearley School in New York City, the author, Miss Ethel Smyth, a famous composer, was asked to do the same thing for the radio audience. Here is a very different matter, as Miss Smyth was a composer and Walter Damrosch is a conductor. Here are some of the reflections which Miss Smyth made, and which Mr. Damrosch has had a chance to correct:

Well, in 1898 it came as somewhat of a surprise to Walter Damrosch that he was asked to lead the Metropolitan Opera Company orchestra previous to the regular season of that year. He had always been a conductor, but he had never had any experience with opera. He had studied a chorus for a first music festival in the Seventh Regiment Armory, and had made the first piano accompaniment for Berlioz's "Redemption" for the Oratorio Society, and there said, "Could we do better than have Damrosch conduct?" and they asked him.

Walter Damrosch is not like that at all. He likes music. He also likes to play. "Well, I don't like music,"

Interest as the World's Longest Suspension Span Reaches Upward and Across the Entrance to the Famed Harbor

By Courtland Holdom

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE FACTS

Length of main structure	8940 ft.
Height of towers above water	746 ft.
Depth of pier on San Francisco side, below water	100 ft.
Length of main span, between towers	4200 ft.
Total cost of bridge	$23,500,000
Minimum vertical clearance at center above mean high water	220 ft.

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE IS ALMOST 40 per cent completed. By May of 1937, it presently plans hold, this great- est of suspension structures will be ready to carry a teeming population of commuters between offices in San Fran- cisco and homes in "Marvelous Marin."

Already it towers high above any- thing else built by the hand of man in western America. Already it descends into the boiling currents of the Gate more than 100 feet. Relentless tides, fog-blinded steamers, popular skepti- cism, political apathy, engineering problems of unprecedented magnitude and financial difficulties in the midst of depression have been unable to dim the enthusiasm of its backers and builders. Bridge men, it seems, are a type apart, combining qualities of the pioneer and the crusader. What if it has not yet been decided whether their pride and glory is to be a simple high- way bridge, or a double-decker carrier of interurban rail lines as well as motors? A more technical detail, this, involving a little more steel here or less cable there, with plenty of time left to decide unhurriedly. In the meantime, let the divers descend and the riveters climb and the concrete barges pour!

And why not? There was nothing wrong with San Francisco as a home site, but there were those who preferred the warmer and sunnier climate which a short trip out of town offered. Some went down the peninsula, others ferried across to Oakland and Berkeley. A few hardy mariners undertook to cross the Golden Gate twice daily that they might live in a delightful wilderness of natural beauties within sight of the buildings of their metropolis.

So when engineering dreams ma- terialized in the great Brooklyn Bridge many years ago, it was natural enough that these people looked wistfully toward the two jutting headlands be- tween which a turbulent ocean gateway swirled, and made tentative plans for a bridge of their own. But, however they wore out their pencils, all figures showed that a structure almost thrice as long as the Brooklyn Bridge would be required to span the Golden Gate. Engineering problems, as well as the cost, seemed insurmountable. Many schemes were brought forward, but, after a brief period of discussion, each was forgotten.

So it went until 1919, when Joseph B. Strauss looked across the Golden Gate and felt the challenge which had come to many another engineer before him. From Fort Point in the Presidio of San Francisco to the bristling cliffs of Marin County seemed to him no dis- tance which the skill of man might not conquer. He had to his credit many notable bridges in many parts of the world, and he felt he could throw a span across this almost 9000-foot expanse.

So he talked with M. M. O'Shaugh- nessy, late city engineer of San Fran- cisco, who thought his idea might be feasible, and set to work planning a project which would meet all reasonable requirements, and yet be practicable financially. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's find- ings were rosy, and enlisted the en- thusiastic support of a number of resi- dents on both sides of the proposed span. A "Bridging of the Golden Gate Association" was formed, and in 1923 the State Legislature created a bridge district to supervise construction of the project.

For 10 years, however, there were in- numerable legal delays, though each decision reached was in favor of the bridge. So many hindrances, so many objections, so many doubts—from citi- zens, army engineers, politicians—might have discouraged less hardy sponsors. But the bridge builders were not to be denied, and they fought on unfalter- ingly. Businessmen of Marin County, and further north in Sonoma County, and further still through all the great "Redwood Empire," became convinced that a bridge from San Francisco to their shores would open their area to every citizen of the metropolis and to every visiting tourist.

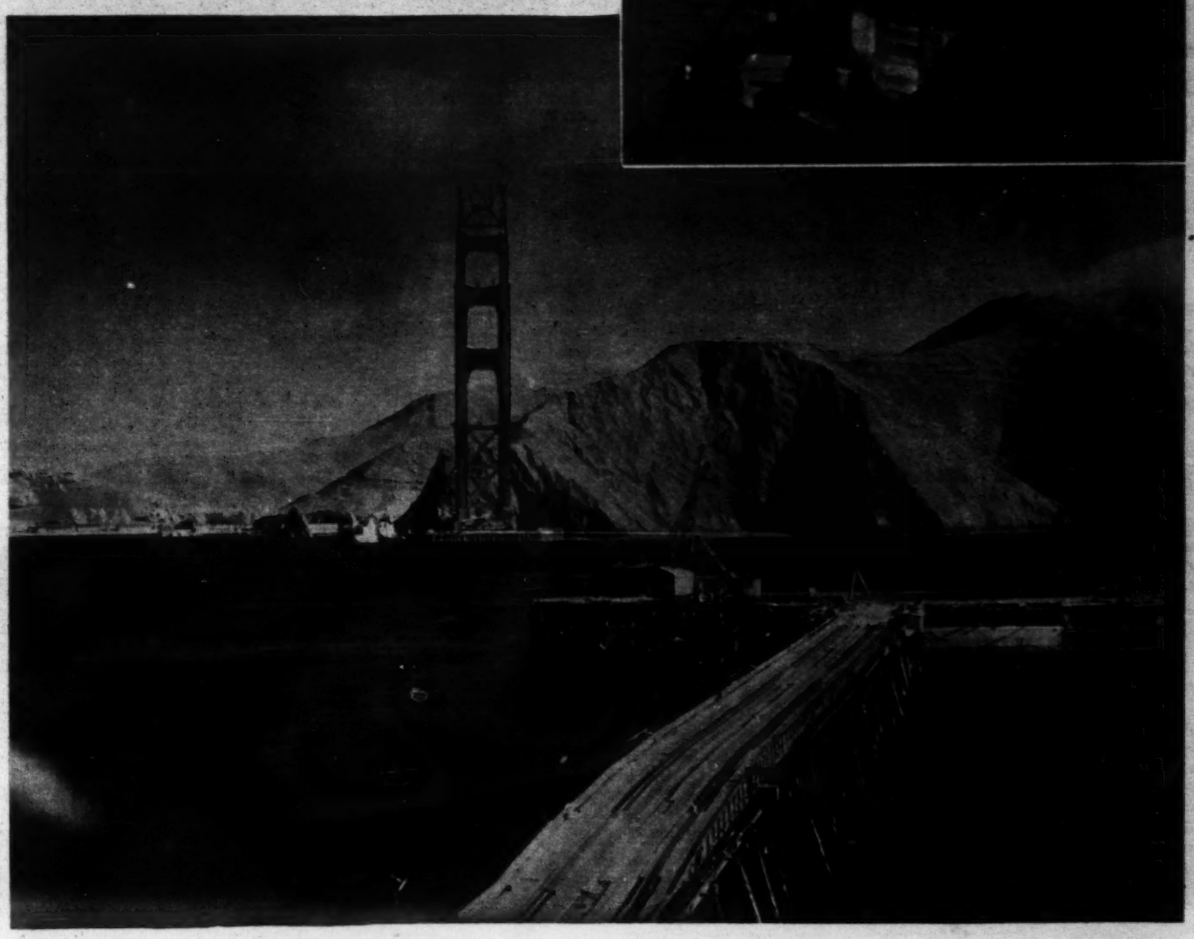
Gradually, most of those who had gone to live in this land of surpassing natural beauty and rich natural re- sources enlisted in the bridge fight. The Redwood Highway was already being straightened and improved to lure the motorist into a wonderland of mam- moth trees, high mountains and wide vistas along several hundred miles of Pacific shoreline. Hordes of vacation- ists already came each summer to enjoy unspoiled nature within a few short miles of San Francisco, but the residents argued that with a bridge offering never-interrupted access to their re- gion, the opportunities for development would be greatly increased. Commuters, they felt, would come in augmented numbers to all the delightful little cities of this region, which were otherwise largely cut off by water and mountains from the rest of California.

But there were others who argued in favor of the ferries, and even after actual work on the bridge started in 1933, and a tower 746 feet high began to rise on the Marin shore, there were still scoffers who predicted that the bridge would never be completed.

More serious charges were involved in the "pink cement scandal," the ques- tioning of foundational safety by an eminent seismologist, the delays of locating approach roads on both sides of the Gate. But while the public was being alternately worried and diverted by settlement of these side issues, Chief Engineer Strauss was busy, and the bridge was being built. What if a blundering steamer did tear away the fender precariously constructed in the nine-knot rapids of the stream, where the surface water of a 457-square- mile bay rush in and out with each turn of the tide? The work might be set back several months, but it would go on. And it did.

Moreover, local skepticism is rapidly giving way to enthusiasm as the mag- nitude of the bridge becomes better known. Great crowds go on Sundays to vantage points where they may watch progress on the structure. Influential sections of the press have taken an interest in the bridge, and defend it against unjustified criticism. Loyal em- ployees of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District spend their nights lecturing on the span, showing motion pictures of its building, answering ques- tions concerning it, and gradually spreading a pride in San Francisco's suspension wonder.

So, with its financing completed, its payment assured through decreasing toll charges over a period of years, its technical problems overcome, and pub- lic support turning overwhelmingly toward it, the Golden Gate Bridge promises to be northern California's Maypole in 1937.



BRIDGE-TO-BE

(Left) Looking Across the Golden Gate Toward San Francisco, Part the Completed North Tower of the Bridge on the Marin Shore.

(Below) A Barrow of the Above View, Looking Across the Golden Gate From the Presidio Toward the North Tower.

Photos, Courtesy of Standard Oil Company of California.

20 Dance Lunas Knight Has Gone From a Fishing Village to Take Us to Fortune as a Fortune-Teller of the Colorful and Active Life of the Ballet and the Circus

By Phyllis M. Lovell

DAME LUNA KNIGHT, D.B.E., A.B.A.

Miss Fortune Brown.

Miss Dame Luna Knight, who is the principal fortune-teller with the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, which is playing in Olympia, London, for the next two weeks.

I WAS ALMOST A FITT, I THOUGHT, that Dame Luna Knight was so punctual. It would have been pleasant to wait for her, meandering round the wellwalled room with its rows of muted bar mirrors, the floor covered with cushions and the walls draped in soft, rich materials, and to be greeted with a "Good evening" by a uniformed attendant.

Instead I was ushered by a page boy through a maze of passages and corridors, and finally into a small, bare, whitewashed room with a dressing table and a chair. Dame Luna was sitting in front of the looking glass, her back to the door, and I could see her reflection in the mirror.

She was wearing a black satin dressing gown, and her hair was hidden by a towel. She was busily engaged in rubbing cold cream into her face, and I could see that she was not wearing any make-up.

"Good evening," I said.

"Good evening," she answered, without looking round. "Please sit down. I shall be ready in a minute."

I sat down and looked around the room. It was very small and very bare. There was a dressing table, a chair, a small gas fire and a wardrobe. On the dressing table were a few bottles of cold cream, a powder puff and a hairbrush. On the wardrobe door hung a dressing gown.

"I suppose you are surprised to find me in such surroundings," said Dame Luna, as she wiped the cream off her face with a towel. "I am afraid I am not very artistic, but I do like to be comfortable when I am working, and I find that I can concentrate better in a room like this than in one of those stuffy dressing rooms with mirrors all round, where one is always being disturbed by people coming in and out."

She rose from the dressing table and walked across the room to the wardrobe, and I noticed that she was wearing a pair of black satin trousers and a white silk shirt.

"I suppose you are surprised to see me dressed like this," she said, as she caught my eye, "but I always wear trousers when I am working. They are so much more comfortable than skirts, and I find that I can move about more easily. Besides, I have to do a lot of climbing, and trousers are much more suitable for that than skirts."

She sat down in front of the looking glass and began to brush her hair.

"Have you been with Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus long?" I asked.

"Let me see," she said, thoughtfully. "I suppose it must be about seven years now. I joined them in Madison Square Garden, New York, and I have been with them ever since. I have also been to Paris and Berlin with the circus, and I have been to Olympia, London, on two previous occasions. I like London very much indeed, and I always look forward to coming here. I have a great many friends in London, and I enjoy the change from the continent."

"Have you been with the circus all the year round?" I asked.

"Yes, we are engaged every year from October to March. We open in Paris, and then we go to Berlin, and we usually spend Christmas in Paris. We are always very busy during the winter months, and we have a very busy time at Christmas, as we have to work on Christmas Day in the morning and in the afternoon, and then we have to pack up and leave for London in the evening. We usually arrive in London on Boxing Day, and we have to be ready to open on the following day. We are usually very busy in London, and we have to work very hard indeed. We usually leave London on the Saturday night, and we have to be ready to open in Paris on the following Monday morning. We have been doing this for many years now, and we are quite used to it. We enjoy traveling about from place to place very much indeed, and we like to see as much as we can of the countries we visit. We usually spend a few days in each place we visit, and we have been to Paris many times. We have been to Berlin several times, and we have been to Vienna and Budapest. We have also been to Rome and Naples, and we have been to Spain and Portugal. We have been to Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, and we have been to Scandinavia. We have been to Russia, and we have been to America—three times. We were very pleased to be back in Paris, as we always find the people very kind and hospitable, and we always enjoy ourselves when we are there. We usually spend about six weeks in Paris, and we usually open there in the autumn. We have been to Paris in the autumn for the last three years, and we have been to Berlin in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Berlin in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Vienna in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Vienna in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Budapest in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Budapest in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Rome in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Rome in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Naples in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Naples in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Spain in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Spain in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Portugal in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Portugal in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Holland in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Holland in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Belgium in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Belgium in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Switzerland in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Switzerland in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Scandinavia in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Scandinavia in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Russia in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Russia in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to America in the spring for the last two years. We have been to America in the autumn for the last two years, and we have been to Paris in the spring for the last two years. We have been to Paris in the autumn for the last two

Modify Standard, Now in Wide Use, Contend That It Is Keeping Prosperity and Is More Satisfactory Under New Economic Conditions

NO

By Sir Charles Morgan Webb

Lately Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kingston

Money control—Britain's problems after the war—Britain's trade position—Britain's freedom for the complete convertibility of bank deposits—Britain's free trade—Britain's millionaires to accept losses—Britain's millions to relieve the world's shortage of gold, in payment of interest—Britain's millions to relieve the world's shortage of gold, in payment of interest—Britain's millions to relieve the world's shortage of gold, in payment of interest

Mathematical Concepts Nearer Points Resemblance to Einstein, Millikan, and Jeans, Writes Scientist's Accordance Tradition of Einstein Discovering in the Spiritual Realm Christ Acceptance

By Harry V. Roe

A NATURAL SCIENTIST EXPLORE THE universe with picks of rationality, it becomes to them more and more of an enigma. Einstein's theory of relativity has material concepts from supposed assumptions. The mathematic effect which existed before only in human minds, assumed by mathematical concepts from supposed assumptions. The mathematic effect which existed before only in human minds, assumed by mathematical concepts from supposed assumptions.

"Gravitation alone is enough for our contemplation," I said. "Our scientists are now terrified matter as force, as a sort of condensed electronic activity. Now it matter is force, and gravitation is just a wave of power, or even only a waste. If we know, or even only a waste-land of theoretical, and it light rays are to be the power of a space which is not filled can there be a space which is not filled force, how can there be a vacuum? How with force or influence, call it what you will?"

He bondered that for a moment.

"Von Dut if I rafter strangely," he mused, "but if is true that space in the sense of a vacuum cannot exist, is real under known conditions. Space is really a gravitative background for effects."

"Then," who can speak positively that so-called space, filled as it is with forces or influences, for less substances than or influences? I questioned. "It is material objects." I questioned. "It is no attempt. Principle, though he may multiple power over a space which is not nearly so fundamental as the principle of space in our daily life contains and infinite atoms. Our objects are immaterial, but if we take it out of the space—the existence between atoms, for instance—is there anything left?"

"Space is nothing a matter, always more we employ it," he replied smiling. "What we think of as space—the existence between atoms, for instance—is filled with swiftly moving protons, electrons and infinite atoms. Our objects are in our daily life contains nothing but protons and electrons, so, of course, as the interstellar medium is a complete vacuum, but physics does not necessarily imply a vacuum."

"Is it possible to have a space which is a complete or even a partial vacuum?" I asked.

His look directioned my sanity.

"Certainly," he declared. "It was not possible to have a space without a single electron but we have vacuums which the human mind can well term complete."

"But does not the law of power of attraction," he returned, amused at my information. "There must be numerous activities of influences."

"Of which we know," I reparted.

"I said that," he returned, amused at my information. "There must be numerous activities of influences."

"Gravitation alone is enough for our contemplation," I said. "Von scientists are now terrified matter as force, as a sort of condensed electronic activity. Now it matter is force, and gravitation is just a wave of power, or even only a waste-land of theoretical, and it light rays are to be the power of a space which is not filled can there be a space which is not filled force, how can there be a vacuum? How with force or influence, call it what you will?"

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# of Past Civilizations and Historic Events, Acco

By Mary Russell Stetson

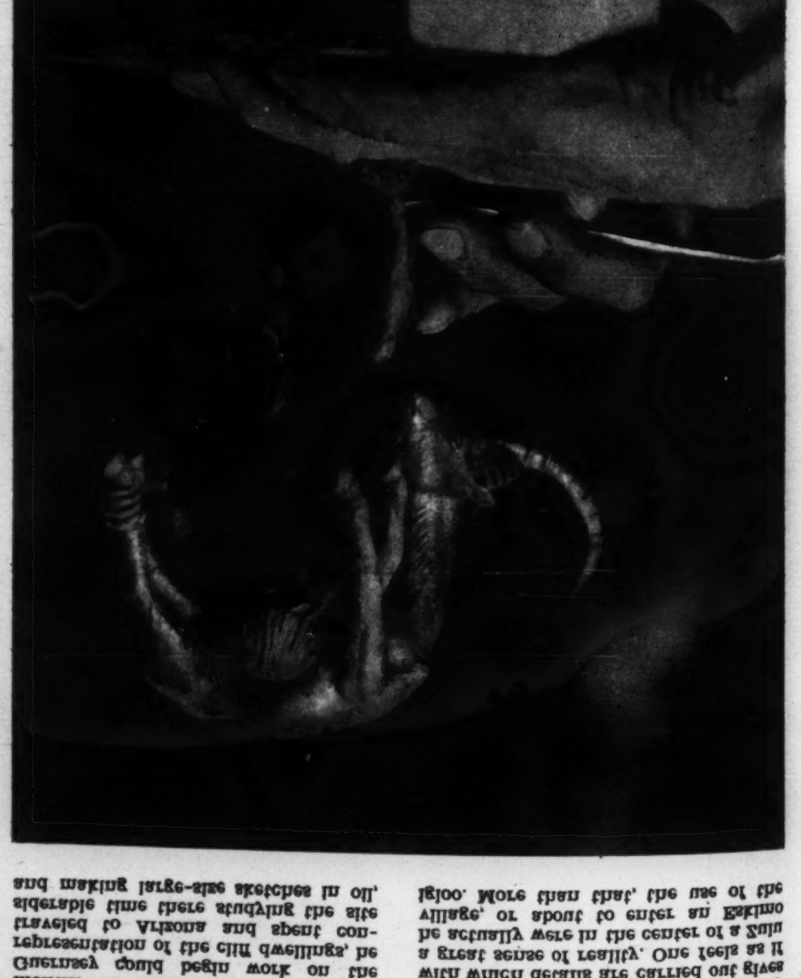
Lopez, P. P. Ortega

A SIOUX VILLAGE SURROUNDED BY A KRAAL

The Kraal Fence a Barrier Impenetrable to Man or Beast. In the Center Is a Small Kraal for Cattle. The Huts Are Made of Thatch on a Woven Pole Framework.

ENCOUNTER OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Average Sailor on the Constitution Was 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, Which Was Considered Tall in Those Days.



Interfoto Wenstrøt Corp.

MAKING A CRO-MAGNON CAVE DWELLER

The Cowman Reverse the Size of the Model and the Sculptor's Hands Indicates the Cro Magnon Was Twice as Large as He Should Be.

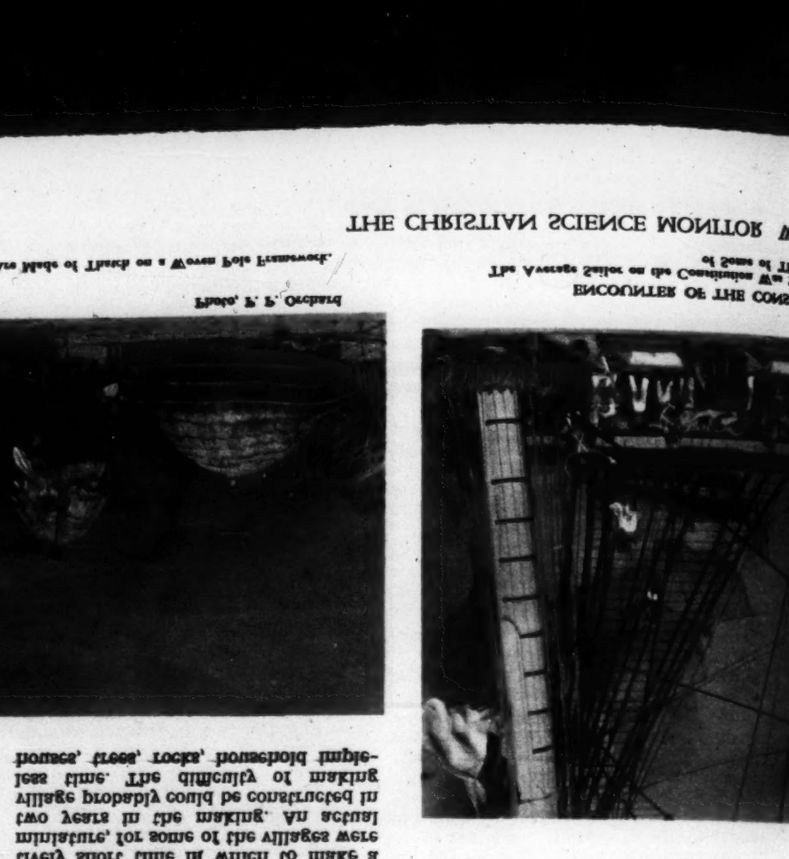
Lopez, P. P. Ortega

A ZULU VILLAGE SURROUNDED BY A KRAAL

The Kraal Fence a Barrier Impenetrable to Man or Beast. In the Center Is a Small Kraal for Cattle. The Huts Are Made of Thatch on a Woven Pole Framework.

ENCOUNTER OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Average Sailor on the Constitution Was 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, Which Was Considered Tall in Those Days.



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DETAIL OF AZTLANCA GROUP

Museo de la Historia Mexicana, Metepec Hidalgo.

Lopez, P. P. Ortega

DETAIL OF AZTLANCA GROUP

Museo de la Historia Mexicana, Metepec Hidalgo.

Bronx Artist, a Native Eskimo, Has Almost Completed Seventy Eskimo and Indian Types of Civilization in Miniature—Spent Many Months Gathering Data for Each Figure

A seventy Eskimo, and Indian types of civilization in miniature—types and many months gathering data for each figure. Of the seventy finished from the clever fingers of the sculptor at the Concord and Bedford Streets studio in Cambridge, Massachusetts. There remained to two days of January to complete the figures and place them in the museum of the Carnegie Institute, the Peabody Museum in Cambridge, where Mr. Cornwall is curator of archaeology, and others.

"How did we happen to begin building models?" repeated Mr. Pitman. "It evolved gradually. At first we worked exclusively from pictures and were content to get the general effect of the Eskimo, Indian and Aztec subjects, so that we had to open up the studio. Our first attempts were rather stiff and unnatural, but gradually improved as we began learning a great deal about the costumes, implements and weapons of the various types. Museum officials were helpful in showing us specimens and in answering questions. Museum officials were helpful in showing us specimens and in answering questions. From Cambridge the models are shipped to museums and institutions in all parts of the United States—to the Buffalo Museum of Science, the Concord Antiquarian Society, the museum of the Carnegie Institute, the Peabody Museum in Cambridge, where Mr. Cornwall is curator of archaeology, and others.

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The number of models that pose for the groups in miniature—three and many months of the Cornwell and Pitman studio in Cambridge, Massachusetts. There remained two days of January to complete the figures and place them in the museum at the Cornwell and Pitman studio in Cambridge, Massachusetts. There remained two days of January to complete the figures and place them in the museum at the Cornwell and Pitman studio in Cambridge, Massachusetts. There remained two days of January to complete the figures and place them in the museum at the Cornwell and Pitman studio in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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Photo, A. P. Ostergard

A LIVE VILLAGE

The Wigwam-Type Dwelling in the Center Is a Common Home Made of Skins Stretched Over Poles and Built Temporarily. On the Right Is a Wigwam Home of a Modern Indian Family.

Photo, Paul J. Weber

CONSTITUTION AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL

"PATATAKIN." MEANING IN NAVAJO, "SIDE HILL HOUSE."

A Model of a Cliff Dweller Who Spends Summer, Camping Cool, Making Pottery, and Refreshing Himself on the Mesas Well.

Photo, Paul J. Weber

Photo, Paul J. Weber, Courtesy of Miss Clara Hallcock Beers, Trailside, and The Museum Alliance, Inc.

NEW ENGLAND INDIAN VILLAGE

On the Site Now Occupied by the Indian Museum at Trailside, Harvard, Mass., The Men on the Right Is of Bark. That on the Left Is of Reed Mats, as Is the Communal House in the Background. Two Men Are Making a Dugout Canoe, While the Women Are Cooking Corn and Making Pottery.

Mechanical Movement in the Background.

proportion. The locks now see in the museum models were once framed by pertained elms and maples. Some one of the workers at the studio—perhaps an approximate to the model maker, a builder—broke the limb into three- ments, an inch or less in diameter, which he cribbed and marked in ems into the skeletal representations of above at which pinholes against right, then wrote on to the next exhibit.

The floors are made in various ways and from various materials. Some are of wood, the boots of trees, which follow but are of a finer texture and of a the same formations as the branches, smaller size than the branches. Others are made of copper wire in this location: Beginning with a few strands of wire, to the robinet twig, the craftsman adds wire branches, which as they increase, form an ever-finer-meshed flank. The copper tree is soldered, meshed with galvanize, then tinned in water, painted with a antifreeze paint, and finally sprayed with oil pigment. But oak leaves and bronzed after fades, are mail. I forgot the leaves! Fine needles, painted tree would defy detection by a etched out of thin copper. Since. When making a tree, pigment—tiny flakes—and scattered them on the pine-covered branches. "Von bronze trees seem wow quickly the leaves view on that tree!" he said.

Each model which leaves the studio bears testimony to the ideal of accuracy to which each participant in the work is latchful. This is no work for untrained or unskilled hands. Each worker in the studio has had his school training.

"Every bit of knowledge that I have picked up is of use at some time in model building," one worker said. And why not? For the work embraces almost every land, every people, and every known period in the world's evolution—particularly those that are little known.

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Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

P. P. S.

tore in well-known magazines.

of the poems have appeared periodically for some years. Miss Gelly Graves, then one, is the eldest daughter of Miss Gelly Graves, who writes from Oxfordshire to the Editor:

"There is an extremely witty writer now living in England whose work shows the same delightful humour and originality that characterizes the poems of Miss Gelly Graves. Her poems are always full of wit and fresh observation, and have a delightful lyrical quality

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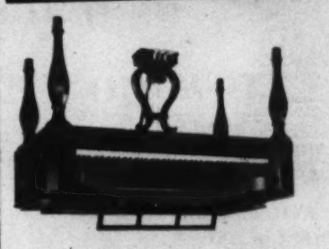

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The White Tower, by Evelyn Hertz. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.

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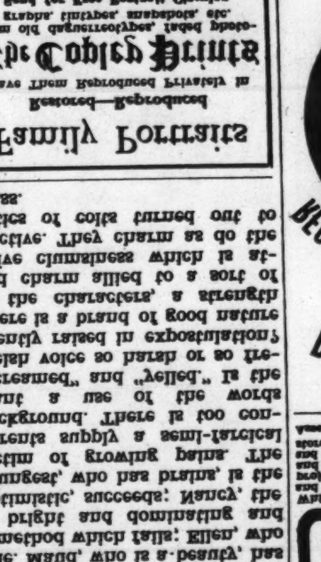

THE RT. HON. H. A. L. FISHER
London News Agency

Miss Cambridge has a complex character. Her sympathies are not always clear, and her love affairs are not always convincing. But she has a real talent for writing, and her book is worth reading for the sake of its best passages.

The White Tower is of a high order. Miss Hertz has a remarkable gift for description. Her characters are not always clear, and her love affairs are not always convincing. But she has a real talent for writing, and her book is worth reading for the sake of its best passages.

I said I thought that Miss Hertz had written the book which is full of promise. Her style is a little self-conscious, but it is clear and direct, and she has a sense of character and of atmosphere. Her story is of a young girl who, after a childhood spent in the country, comes to London to study medicine. She is poor, and has to work hard to keep herself. She has a love affair with a young man who is also a student, and who is killed in a motor accident. Then she marries a rich man who is in love with her, and who is willing to give her the money she needs to continue her studies. She does so, and becomes a successful doctor. Her husband dies, and she is left free to marry the man she really loves.

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Such a book, I take it, is the result of Mr. Mahaffy's life-long study of the Greeks in art, their genius for sculpture, painting, architecture, and literature. Such books often have been written by men who were specialists in one of these subjects, but Mr. Mahaffy is the first to write a book which is full of promise. His style is a little self-conscious, but it is clear and direct, and he has a sense of character and of atmosphere. His story is of a young girl who, after a childhood spent in the country, comes to London to study medicine. She is poor, and has to work hard to keep herself. She has a love affair with a young man who is also a student, and who is killed in a motor accident. Then she marries a rich man who is in love with her, and who is willing to give her the money she needs to continue her studies. She does so, and becomes a successful doctor. Her husband dies, and she is left free to marry the man she really loves.

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By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

HOME LIFE IN CEBU

Bamboo Poles Placed Against These Pinoy Nipa Shacks Brace Them so That They Will Not Blow Down When Strong Winds Sweep the Philippine Group.

central bank, the Bank for International Settlements, and ultimately we shall get a more satisfactory international money. In the meanwhile, we lose much of the advantage of these new developments if we complicate the relations of these new central banks by refusing to stabilize the exchanges. It is for this reason that the ultimate return to gold by Great Britain and the sterling area is so important.

Both long-term and short-term considerations, therefore, point to the one conclusion. We know a good deal about the limitations of gold, we know a good deal of its merits; we need to return to gold to rebuild the international trading system; we need it as the instrument for building up a better international monetary system.

fore we are ready to manage an international money based upon something more fundamentally sound than gold. But we cannot begin this work until we can keep the international exchanges stable, and at the present time only gold can do that. The fact is that we have got to use gold as the only practical means of keeping the many national currencies linked to one another, in order to develop the machinery which we shall need to replace gold when we are ready to do so.

♣ ♣ ♣

We have already begun to move along the right road. Many new central banks have been set up in foreign countries and in the Dominions since the war. These central banks will be able to co-operate with the international

trade, exchange restrictions and the like. A large part of these are the defenses which other countries have felt compelled to set up to try and protect themselves from the harm they felt an unstable pound could do to their trade. The stabilization of the pound internationally by a re-establishment of a gold standard will do away with the necessity for these defenses, and will make their removal possible. This will itself create conditions favorable to further increases in international trade.

♣ ♣ ♣

Great Britain today finds herself in the position of the man out of whom a devil had been cast. The house is swept and garnished. If we do not take care there may enter in seven devils worse than the devil of an overvalued pound which worried us between 1925 and 1931.

With regard to our short-term policy over the next two or three years, I think that we ought to work toward a re-establishment of a gold standard. We seem to have now almost everything to gain and practically nothing to lose. Before we declare ourselves finally, we shall want to know what France and the United States are going to do; when this question is settled we should be able to act.

But as a long-term policy, I also believe in the return to gold. Ultimately the world is going to build up a real international money system, based upon an international currency which will be managed by an international central bank. Such an institution can only grow slowly, and as it grows, the national money markets and banking systems will have to grow with it.

We have a great deal to do be-

trade almost completely destroyed, her capacity to get gold when she needed it to make international payments.

Even since 1931, we have not been altogether independent of gold, and we certainly have not had what is sometimes called a "commodity standard." The pound, by means of the Exchange Equalization Account, was kept linked to gold until March, 1933, when the gold standard broke down in the United States, and since then the policy of following the dollar without getting too far from the franc, that is, gold, seems to have been followed. The pound had to be managed even when it was on gold, so that London could, if necessary, obtain foreign currencies, and ultimately gold, which could be used for making international payments. Thus we see after the breakdown of the gold standard the curious situation in which the gold reserve of the Bank of England rises to a high record.

But, paradoxically enough, Great Britain cannot get the benefit of this additional gold and of her newly regained power to draw in gold when she wants it until a free gold standard is restored. When this happens her increased gold reserve and her

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Long months in the climate is a mental blur.

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FIRST, don't stop believing you can write; there is no reason to think you can't write until you have tried. Don't be discouraged if your first attempts are rejected. That happens to the best authors, even to those who have "arrived." Remember, too, there is no age limit in the writing profession. Conspicuous success has come to both young and old writers.

Where to begin, then? There is no surer way than to get busy and write. Gain experience, the "know how." Understand how to use words. Then you can construct the word-buildings that now are vague, misty shapes in your mind.

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"For any serious writing aspirant I cannot recommend your course too highly. I have a column on Child Training syndicated by King Features under the name of Lida Cressello. I had no previous newspaper experience except a year's study under N. I. A. The realistic drilling given me by N. I. A. in clarity, brevity, and organization of material has been of immeasurable help to me."—Elizabeth L. Munroe, 17 East 97th St., New York, N. Y.

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The Newspaper Institute of America is a training school for writers. Here your talent grows under the supervision of seasoned critics . . . newspaper men and women. Emphasis is placed on teaching you by experience. We don't tell you to read this author and that author or to study his style. We don't give you rules and theories to absorb. The N. I. A. aims to teach you to express yourself in your own natural style. You work in your own home on your own time.

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When a magazine returns a story, one never knows the real reason for the rejection; they have no time to waste giving constructive criticism.

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Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

NEWSPAPER INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
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Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, April 10.

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WHAT'S YOUR ROAST?
You're spoiling me—
So tender, rich and savory you can
Outclass potpies it's for sure! Prepare
you next one the Lea & Perrins way and
see. This famous seasoning, the original
Worcestershire, magically private our
flavor. Makes inexpensive cuts "taste
like a million dollars." Get a bottle today.
Mail coupon below for two pack con-
taining but seven recipe and 151 other
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WORCESTERSHIRE
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Dept. T-7, 341 West St., New York
Please send me two your new 20-page
recipe book, "Success in Seasoning."
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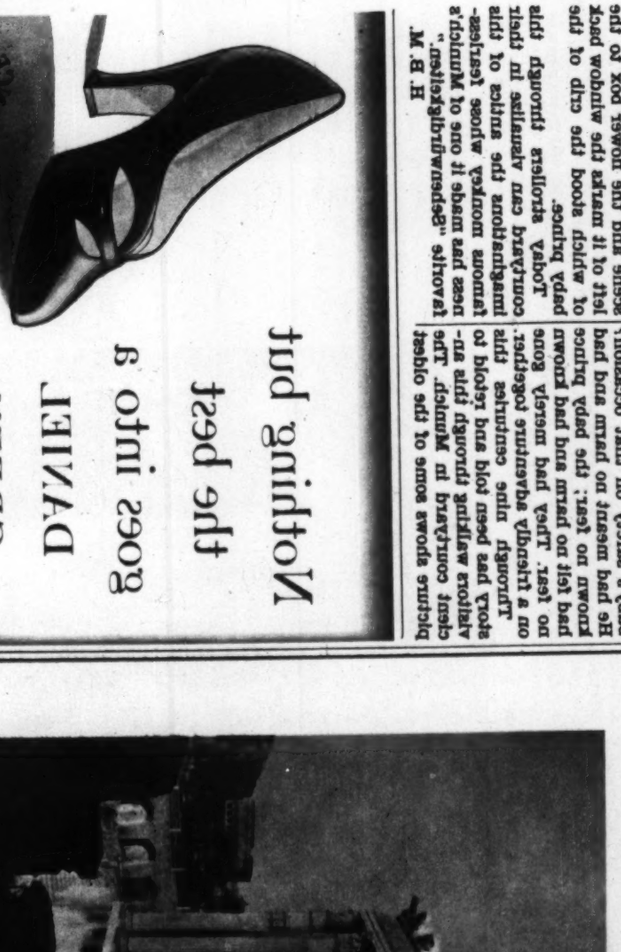
City ..... State .....



MUNICH COURTYARD

In the Hess Palace Behind the Fuehrer Bau Steps, a Royal Baby, So Cute the Sentry, A Monkey, Pet of the Household, Carried the Palace Mail Up to Hitler and Up to Window Where Hess Played with Baby. Although the Populace Did Not...

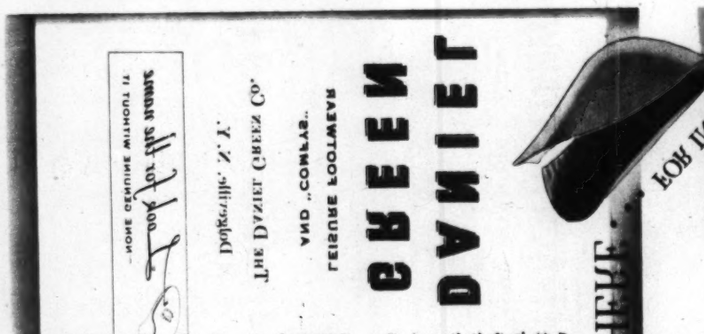
...with the baby. Hitler's window, and had the baby ...turret window, back through the ...from the courtyard and that no one was watching him, he courtyard climbed down many. To get there one takes just a few steps passageway off of one of ...Munich's busiest streets.

The cobblestone pavement ...courtyard to rest; the ...footfalls of marching ...unadorned fountain still ...and the linden trees still ...their immemorial shade about ...the courtyard. The beautiful ...ting oriel window dominates the ...scene and the flower box to the ...left of it marks the window back ...of which stood the crib of the baby princess.

Today strollers through courtyard can visualize in their imaginations the antics of this ...mous monkey whose fearless ...ness has made it one of Munich's favorite "Sehenswürdigkeiten".

H. B. M.

Nothing but the best goes into a DANIEL GREEN



HEELS

Because no other part of a shoe gets so little . . . most manufacturers do not bother, as much about "comfort". as it is called. To take care of nine sizes of slipper heels they will have three or four sizes of counters. You are just lucky if you buy a pair to get one that's right—unless it is a Daniel Green.

Daniel every size of Daniel Green slipper we put an exactly sized and fitted counter—with a right and a left for every size . . . No other manufacturer, anywhere, takes so much pains.

That is one reason why Daniel Green slippers fit so beautifully . . . and wear so much longer. And if it is one of the many "hidden features" that is guaranteed to you the name on the sole.

DANIEL GREEN

FOR "COMFY"

LEISURE FOOTWEAR

The Daniel Green Co., Dolgeville, N. Y.

...these columns
...example of Vevus,
...gessar, are again
...the sky—Come
...novated in her
...me and see

LY

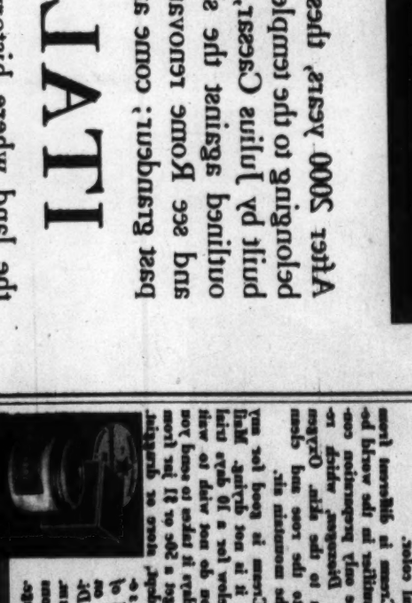
...storied, art and
...bound.

TOURIST

ON OFFICE:

...and All Travel Agencies

THE REASON THAT MAKES THE CENTAUR MINK BUOY A BEAUTY OF MEDIUM PRICE



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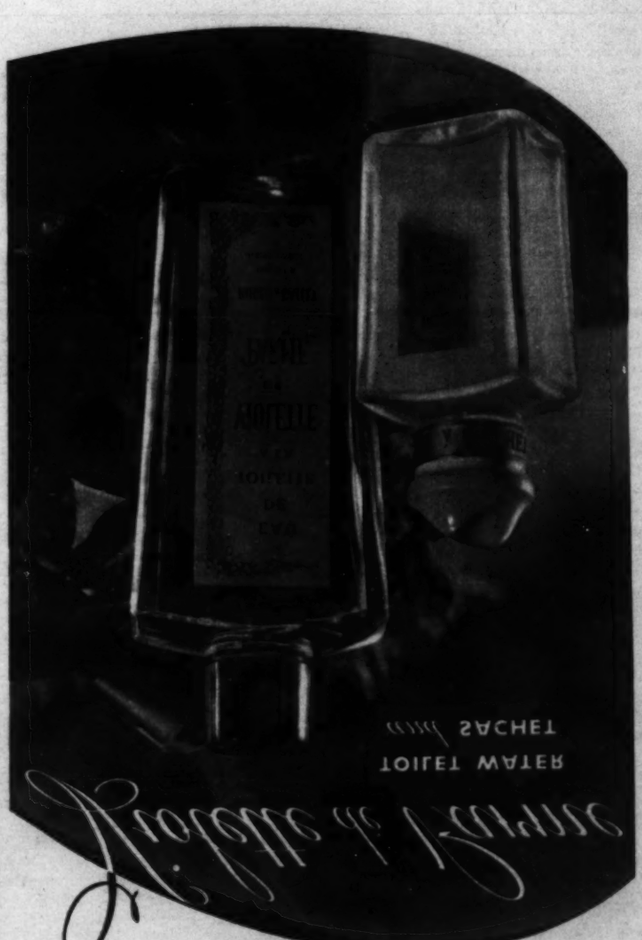
Regularly priced at $12.00 and $7.7? respectively.
Now specially packaged to serve for $10.00



Here is a soothing interval—the companion product in this special package—is a veritable accent to mind and body. A fragrance that is the very finest obtainable from violets picked at the height of their blossoming and pressed by Roger & Gallet in Grasse that is the very perfection of toilet water, pungent, delightful, compliment of toilet water, pungent, delightful, compliment of toilet water, pungent, delightful, compliment

MAZOLA is always of the same high quality, packed under the most modern, sanitary conditions and comes to you in bright, clean, sealed-tight tins

—ALWAYS FRESH!...This delicately flavored, pure vegetable oil is itself as good and wholesome to eat as the corn from which it comes....Once you try Mazola, you will always prefer it for your Salad Dressings.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 114

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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Che March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Stresa Looks at French Accord

Roosevelt Plots New Deal Road

U. S. Silver Boost Reaches Far

Hoover Lights Political Pot

Clipper Pioneer Aims for Asia

Harvard Spurns Football Gate

PREMIER MUSSOLINI receives his British and French guests on Stresa's beautiful Isola Isle and 400 correspondents look across at history in the forming. The tentative French-Russian accord for a defensive alliance through the three sections of the League Covenant dominates the first day. If the League and Europe join in, it will secure Europe; if these disapprove, France and Russia will sign and be able to defy Germany. But Germany may see its way to join in too. Conference of fairs peak and peace.

President Roosevelt, with the New Deal dancing, makes adjustments to his political necessities. He names Prof. Charles West of Ohio "contact" man to push his jammed legislation. He moves to get extension of lending capacity for Home Owners Loan Corporation through the Senate. He considers compromising on the veterans' bonus. The House is sent into a 20-hour-limit debate on security bills, without a gag. He opposes removing the cotton processing tax. With the biggest Congress majority since the Civil War and billions to hand out, Roosevelt is hard put—Problem: How can a modest President be as wise as he's got to be?

Europe and Asia feel repercussions when the United States raises silver from 64.64 to 71 cents per ounce. London and Paris see a rise in silver shares and predict accelerated production. China's financial spokesmen in Shanghai gloomily see Chinese silver dollars going still higher. The President's order leads to much activity. The Senate Agriculture Committee approves purchase of 50,000,000 ounces monthly. The bill 14-to-1 advocates grow noisy—Silver has been the familiar and disappointing *"white hope" of many men.*

Washington's Federal Power Commission developed 1883 undeveloped but "economically justified" water power sites in the United States. These untouched sources can develop 31,588,000 kilowatts, or four times present capacity. Tennessee Valley is raising power production 58 per cent in Southeast. Richest untouched field is the Pacific Northwest. Plenty of power to use; the men to use it still appear uncertain. Man hasn't yet mastered a fundamental lesson—How happily to thrive when machinery lifts mechanics off his muscle.

New York sees Herbert Hoover go home after building a fire under the Republican pot. He does not say he would or wouldn't like the presidential nomination in 1936. But he does resume as a leader in "defense of fundamental American principles." The conservative wing of his party still adheres to the platform on which he was beaten. Senator Huey P. Long may bolt and run as an independent. Would a three-way split give Mr. Hoover—But perhaps Mr. Hoover, a cool conservative, is thinking of nothing like that.

Alameda, Calif., sees the Pan American airplane "Clipper Ship" and experiments before its trail-blazing transpacific flight to China. The four-motored craft, carrying 24,000 pounds, has measured in toga and clouds, flying blindly on radio orders from land; has reached the steamship Maiolo 330 miles at 2400-mile hop to Hawaii a lane 200 miles wide, 20,000 feet high will be exploited. The world begins to thrill at what's coming—Here's about the biggest defiance man has offered to "lonely sea and desolate sky."

Massachusetts will not join the procession of states going to Washington to share in the $400,000,000 fund for direct federal school relief. Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, says Massachusetts schools are better off than most states because school costs are another drastic loss from the federal aid; it might soon mean federal interference. Massachusetts has always ranked its schools next to its beaticiones in importance—Rating education along with bread appears to make a people prosperous as well as wise.

Harvard University divorces its athletic program from football receipts and places it on an endowment basis. This step, starting in modern college practice, is announced by President James B. Conant after being urged by William J. Bingham, director of athletics. At Harvard and elsewhere there has been what Dr. Conant calls "the vicious connection" between football gate receipts and the whole athletic expenditure. Some football teams have almost supported their colleges—American colleges may groan but will go forward when the college supports the team.

Lynn Faces Brighter Outlook

Farnum Backs Land Inquiry

Mayor's Sales Tax Is Shelved

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Lynn—Clouds Break as Shoe Firms Seek Locations

Lynn, prostrate and drained of its livelihood by the flight of shoe firms, today saw a sudden resurgence to its old-time shoe leadership within its grasp.

With two large shoe manufacturers negotiating for locations there, and others in the offing, only labor statesmanship and favorable union agreements were needed. "Assurance is so definite," said Indiana Mayor J. Fred Manning, "that the decision is up to the workers. If they guarantee freedom from petty strikes and industrial warfare, one concern is prepared to employ 1000 persons at once."

"Up to the workers" meant the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union—relatively new, unassociated in labor negotiations, disputations. This union today answered the Mayor with full promises of cooperation.

"We are ready with a plan," declared William Thornton, newly-elected president of the Joint Council of the Union Locals in Lynn, "to end continual interruptions of production. We will re-establish an effective Lynn arbitration board. We will see to it that workers remain at their benches during settlements."

To the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce, these promises were harbingers of sunshine, after many a storm. "Lynn," a prominent industrialist had said, "needs above all things labor statesmanship." Cried the Mayor: "If the unions provide a satisfactory working agreement, I have information that other concerns will follow the two which are now knocking at our doors. In a short time, Lynn would be able to give employment to every shoe worker in the city, and others from neighboring towns." Other comments:

Labor sympathizer: "Employers have forced labor into a bad bargaining position, by the flight of shoe firms. It is to be hoped that they will not drive too oppressive a bargain."

Industrialist: "Labor by its poor statesmanship has converted collective bargaining into warfare. It is to be hoped their promises of a new era will be kept."

Economist: "A new shoe industry, with more tractable employers, more co-operative workers, may now rise on the ashes of the old."

Farnum—Call for Further Land Deal Inquiry Indorsed

With open arms, Attorney George Farnum today welcomed the dissenting report of two Boston Finance Commissioners, calling for further inquiry into city land deals.

The report confirms the opinion of responsible citizens and taxpayers," he said. "The investigation I began as counsel for the commission, and was stopped from completing, should be carried through courageously. Some honest and thorough agency, with capacity for uncovering the facts,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Hoover Spurs G.O.P. to Unite Action for 1936

Liberals and Old Guard Found Deadlocked Over His Candidacy

Long Held Unwanted

Special from Monitor Bureau

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Stand at Tucson

Persons who are known to have Mr. Hoover's confidence said with certitude that he would have several things to say about the political situation after the fashion of his Tucson (Ariz.) and Sacramento (Calif.) announcements on Feb. 20 and March 23, respectively, the first advocating the immediate resumption of gold payments and dollar stabilization and the latter militantly demanding a revived Republican Party to lead the nation "in defense of fundamental American principles."

Speaking

In a word, they hold that the nation does not want Huey Long; that it has come a long way from those days in 1931 when the impulse to arms of the Midwestern farmers startled the country, and that the conservative temper for which the American people is known is again taking expression in frowning displeasure over the spending of Washington and the so-called Socialistic policies of the New Deal. All these things, they believe, argue for a consensus in 1936 that will return the Government to the old "sale and trustworthy" hands.

Mr. Hoover could be re-elected on this platform in the light of such eventualities, his friends here declare. That would mean vindication by the nation of policies close to Mr. Hoover's heart and which made the thunder his dramatic "grass will grow in the streets" prophecy at Madison Square Garden in 1932. In view of the tenacity with which he holds to his political opinions, he would not be "human" did he not desire such vindication, it was said.

Titular Head

An announcement now that he did not choose to run, it was held, would pronouncements would carry, thus weakening his stand as titular head of the party. Furthermore, some of the one-time Presidents friends contend that it would be interpreted by many as an indication that he placed his own personal comfort and ease above what he regards as the nation's welfare. It is said that he has been, and still is, prepared to make any sacrifice to uphold his political ideas. Since the retirement

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Harvard Returns to College Games Simply as Sport

Football and All Other Athletics to Be Paid For by Endowment

Harvard University has turned its venerable back on football gate receipts.

Without commenting on the aspects of football *that have more* than once in recent years raised the hue and cry of "professionalism" over the nation's great stadiums, Harvard's president, Dr. James B. Conant, emphasizes the rapid decline in receipts from football during the last few seasons. He says this phrase has outlived its usefulness. Instead of a division to establish an endowment fund for support of the school's athletics.

Announcement of the new stand was made last night when Dr. Conant addressed members of the Harvard College Student Council in University Hall.

Some See Decline of Game

Coming as it does from one of the nation's oldest educational "pacesetters," many observers were regarding the announcement today as hardly dealing the approaching end of a decade of unprecedented popularity for a game that has made intercollegiate football receipts average of $1,000,000 a year, and which has paid a big share of athletic programs costs in the schools.

"It is the aim of this new policy," Dr. Conant explained, "to place our athletic program on the same basis as the other activities of the University which are largely supported by endowment.

"The President and Fellows have agreed that they will endeavor to build up during the coming years an endowment fund for athletics—a capital fund, the income of which will eventually become the support of intercollegiate and intramural sports."

Calls Connection Vicious

Stressing the present dependence of the school's athletics upon football gate receipts, Dr. Conant said: "We wish to get away from as soon as possible the vicious connection between football gate receipts and expenditures for the athletic program.

"It seems essential that we should have an athletic policy which will aim at removing the danger that now hangs over our heads like the sword of Damocles—the danger of another drastic loss from the football gate receipts, which have since the war provided on the average of more than 80 per cent of our income for athletics."

No Hint in Harvard's Course

The Carnegie Foundation's now famous report on college athletics, made when football receipts were at their peak, revealed a general condition of rivalry between the colleges in attempts to build up football gate receipts.

The report charged that players were proselyted, were given "scholarships" and otherwise induced to attend colleges where tradition permitted. Harvard and other universities would attract larger crowds.

No hint of such conditions, however, was contained in Dr. Conant's announced reasons for Harvard's decision to gain eventual athletic independence from football gate receipts.

Maine Is Reported Largely Deficient In Electric Power

10 P. C. Shortage There Is Duplicated in Many Other States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—A government which for more than two centuries has been devoting much of its energies to reduced production was informed today that in at least one great American industry production capacity has fallen below the danger point and the time has come to build up, instead of reduce.

The full interim report of the Federal Power Commission on its national power survey contained not only this information of serious potential shortage of electric energy, but also detailed charts and analyses of conditions in all parts of the country which could be used as the basis for the proper allocation of new power facilities.

The fact that the shortage exists was announced some weeks ago when the foreword to the present report was made public, but the power industry itself and possible future investors were for the first time provided with comprehensive information on the basis of which

Fliers Head 'Up and Over'

Engineers Forecast Six-Hour Flights From New York to London in Stratosphere—Regular Service Across Pacific in the Making—Cheaper Planes on the Way

New Wonders of Natural Science

Tenth of 12 Articles

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yesterday a 24-hour flight across the North American continent made news.

Today commercial lines fly it in 14 hours.

Tomorrow's schedules will be "New York to London in six hours," between lunch and dinner. With the goal of saving space and time, aviation has made good its early promise.

That six-hour schedule means stratosphere flying at 300 miles an hour, and the stratosphere is the new frontier just being invaded by balloon pilots and that indomitable airplane pilot, Wiley Post. Aviation has opened new frontiers not merely one of speed or around 1800 miles, as it was in Hawaii. The other hops will take the 7000-mile course in easy stages at a speed of 150 miles an hour.

Turning to the West, one sees France with a great new flying boat under test ready to go into service across the North Atlantic. This ship, be included in vacation plans for 1937, if not 1936.

Stratosphere flying is the most fascinating of the new trends in aviation. Yet we must not overlook today in the anticipation of tomorrow. For instance, a cross-Pacific service is in the making. A heavily laden freighter starts this month to take out supplies, houses, cows, chickens, and everything else needed to make lonely islands in the Pacific habitable landing stations.

From the Pacific coast of the United States to Hawaii, Guam, Wake and the Philippine Islands, thence to the coast of China, is the new route. The longest hop, 2400 miles, is to Hawaii. The other hops are short ones of around 1800 miles. Great Pan American clipper ships will take the 7000-mile course in easy stages at a speed of 150 miles an hour.

Turning to the West, one sees France with a great new flying boat under test ready to go into service across the North Atlantic. This ship,

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Thursday, April 11, 1935

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

France Offers New Security Plan As Conference Begins at Stresa

Wide World: © Keystone: Map Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Security Conference Focal Point of Diplomatic Journeyings

Upper Inset—Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain. Lower Left Inset—French Premier, Pierre Etienne Flandin. Lower Right—Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy

Resolution Condemning Germany's Rearming Up to Premiers

Optimism Prevails

By Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

STRESA, Italy, April 11—Chief interest centered today on the draft of the pact of France with Russia, which is ingeniously based on the Covenant of the League and cannot of itself be condemned by the British. It virtually makes an end of the original mutual assistance pact known as the "Eastern Locarno," which has been rejected by Germany and Poland, but in reality, despite its phraseology, should operate in much the same way.

From the moment that Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France alighted at the little, bedflagged station and were duly greeted by Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and his aides, the details of the scheme began to leak out.

Up to Britain

It is reported that it commends itself to the powers here and again at the Council meeting at Geneva it will be signed at Moscow before the end of the month.

Something like a "gentlemen's agreement" to this effect has been concluded.

The real issue now is whether the British will pronounce its benedictions over the nuptials of France and Russia.

The British themselves arrived this morning at the same station where and were received with equal honors. Great regret is expressed that Anthony Eden—Britain's recent special envoy on the security mission—is not accompanying the British Prime Minister, J. Ramsay MacDonald, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir John Simon. For it was Mr. Eden who especially concerned himself with this Franco-Russian arrangement.

400 Journalists

The conference proper began on Isola Bella two hours later. The statesmen in the palace on the Isola are entirely cut off from the mainland and secure from inquisitive journalists, of whom there are probably 400 from every part of the world.

After lunch was offered by Il Duce, a "promenade" on Lago Maggiore was planned, affording a short relaxation, but the rest of the afternoon will be spent in further consultations.

In the absence of direct information there is a plethora of speculation. Yet the procedure has been simple. After the welcome by Premier Mussolini and a statement regarding the British exploratory tour of which Stresa is a continuation, the French laid on the table their resolution condemning German arming and their project for a Russian accord. In some quarters the French are criticized as presenting the meeting with a "fait accompli" an accomplished

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

Clipper Plane Tested By Blind Radio Flight

ALAMEDA, Calif., April 11 (AP)—Its final test flight completed, the Pan American Airways "Pioneer Clipper" rested at its mooring preparatory to start next week.

On its test yesterday the big four-motored craft, was flown blind through clouds and fog off the California coast under radio guidance. Radio station officials said the entire flight was directed and directed from land, the crew having no idea of the course to be followed when the plane took off.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Which Road to Peace?

What is peace?

In its broadest aspects, this is the question which the conference at Stresa today is trying to answer.

Is peace something to be purchased with security? Can it be built upon military alliances? Can it be safeguarded by balances of power? Is it to be found in pacts and mutual agreements?

The answers assume an importance unparalleled since the World War. Policies are in conflict. Programs are still in process. But the main outlines may be summarized:

France still aims at the goals outlined in the Anglo-French accord of Feb. 3. This included a new agreement to take the place of the arms provision of the Versailles Treaty, a general accord pledging the nations to immediately defend a country attacked from the air, return of Germany to the League of Nations, independence of Austria, and a new "Locarno" to guarantee territorial status quo in east Europe. Meanwhile, France is reported to have negotiated a preliminary mutual assistance agreement with Russia, as a "League Against Aggression" within the League of Nations.

Great Britain holds the balance of security, and is uncommitted on how extensively British arms shall be used to prevent aggression. Great Britain refuses to permit military alliances to take the place of a more general pact. She has returned to the role of mediator, and her latest plan is reported to be a strengthening of the sanctions and territorial integrity clauses of the League of Nations in place of the regional and nonaggression pacts.

Italy is vigorously opposed to Germany's rearmament, but would approve the legal rearmament of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria as a means of keeping Germany in check. Mussolini still holds to Austrian independence, an aerial convention, and return of Germany to the League.

Germany, having announced her rearmament, demands equality of arms and in the air. She wants a navy 35 per cent the size of Great Britain. She has made two proposals: First, a 10-year nonaggression pact of general nature; secondly, a "negative assistance" plan under which aid would be withheld from all aggressors.

Russia only as a last resort would agree to a substitute for the Eastern Locarno of mutual assistance. She opposes a "universal" pact on the ground that if regional responsibilities cannot be accepted, more general responsibilities are vain.

Poland's position remains obscure. This former French ally has concluded a nonaggression treaty with Germany. There are reports both of Poland's qualified acceptance of the French plan and of close co-operation with Germany, including Polish refusal to join in "condemnation" of German rearmament.

West Needs Heavy Rainfalls To Overcome Wheat Losses

Reports of the worst dust storm yet, affecting sections of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, and Department of Agriculture figures on winter wheat production of only 68.8 of normal combined to force up prices of grain and hogs on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Meanwhile announcement was made from Washington by the AAA that full benefit payments will be made to farmers in drought areas who plant no wheat because of adverse weather.

Some families are moving out of the dust-stricken areas, but most of them appear determined to "stick it out" in the hope of improved conditions.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Serious drought conditions in western wheat states were reflected today in figures indicating a winter wheat output of 435,499,000 bushels.

While this figure compared with 405,034,000 bushels last year and 618,188,000 in the 1928-32 average production in the department's outlook as of April 1 showed 10 drought-stricken states were expected to lose heavy acreages of last fall's seeded acreage.

These states were: Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

The crop-reporting board said, "Liberal rainfall is urgently needed to revive pastures, wild hay and alfalfa, and to permit the seeding of spring crops," in the great plains states.

Crop prospects were declared better than a year ago in the Interior mountain area but still somewhat below average. Conditions on the Pacific coast and in the eastern states

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Wisconsin Bill Demands Cheese and Butter Meals

MADISON, Wis., April 11 (AP)—There should be a law, the State Assembly decided yesterday, to compel the serving of cheese and butter with every restaurant meal costing 25 cents or more.

Accordingly, it adopted, 71 to 22, and sent to the Senate a measure that would make it mandatory to provide every dinner-out with at least one third of an ounce of cheese and two thirds of an ounce of butter until March 1, 1937.

Assemblyman W. J. Sweeney, sponsor of the measure, said it was needed to make visitors conscious of Wisconsin's dairy prominence and to help farmers.

Dust Storms Tighten Grip on the Southwest; Kansas Counties Hit

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11 (AP)—Flying dust and sand—choking, oppressive, inescapable—tightened their grip on the Southwest today.

For a month dun-colored clouds have swirled and billowed over what was known as the nation's bread basket. Hopes for relief, raised earlier this week by promising weather forecasts were shattered yesterday by a dust blizzard labeled as the "worst" of the series.

As the latest storm roared over Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, the Government's monthly crop report was released today in Department of Agriculture figures indicating a winter wheat

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Massachusetts Shuns Federal School Funds

Seeks None of $40,000,000 to Bolster Educational Distress

Takes Care of Own

Pay-as-You-Go Policy Finds State School System in Sound Condition

Massachusetts, with its schools all in order, will not join the parade of states to Washington for shares of the $40,000,000 fund set aside to aid distressed public schools, Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, announced today.

Dr. Smith opposed any state not in desperate need applying for a portion of the federal school relief fund. He expressed the fear that unless states refrain as much as possible from soliciting federal relief, this emergency assistance may be the opening wedge for permanent federal interference in local school matters.

Massachusetts Leads

Education in Massachusetts, despite sharp cuts in school budgets, stands today in a better financial condition than in most other states throughout the country, he said.

No schools have been closed in Massachusetts because of lack of funds during the six depression years. Long delays in payment of teachers' salaries, which have been necessary in numerous instances throughout the United States, have been avoided and discharge of teachers has been kept to a minimum, despite a definite rise in school attendance, the commissioner explained.

In 1935, the Massachusetts school system is actually making a substantial gain in teachers' salary cuts fully or partially restored in a majority of the cities and towns, more money provided for greatly needed textbooks and supplies, and with the ERA doing considerable school repair work. However, several less important courses dropped during the last five years will not be restored.

Part of Civic Budgets

Explaining the reasons why education in Massachusetts has not been as hard hit financially as in the South and Southwest, where hundreds of schools are closed and thousands of children deprived of education, Dr. Smith said the major point was Massachusetts' usual pay-as-you-go policy.

"Both State and cities avoided substantial borrowings," he explained.

Second: Massachusetts has made school financing an integral part of city and town budgets. In many other states, school districts have been set up as entirely separate jurisdictions. When the school districts went bankrupt, the schools had to close. In Massachusetts, the entire city or town must go bankrupt before schools are shut down, the commissioner explained.

Third, Massachusetts has a more adequate system of financial aid for poorer communities. A general fund, drawn from state income tax receipts, is distributed to poorer districts, particularly rural areas, according to their educational needs. Thus the rural school system, the first to go in most states, has been adequately protected in Massachusetts.

Day's Strike Effected At Springfield College

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11 (AP)—A "strike" vote to be operative for 24 hours from 10 a. m. today was unanimously put into effect by the 300 students at the American International College here after a mass meeting on the campus had discussed the dismissal of Prof. Clarence J. Hylander of the biology department, who is popular with the students.

As a result of the campus meeting a delegation was named to call on Dr. Chester S. McGown, president of the college, to protest, but Dr. McGown replied that it was not in the province of the students to question the action of the trustees. A telegram of protest was sent by the students to one of the trustees.

Discussing the episode, Dr. McGown said that failure of the trustees to re-engage Professor Hylander for another academic year was motivated purely by economy and contributed no reflection upon him personally or as an instructor. A chance remark of Professor Hylander, overheard by students, led to the agitation for his retention. Dr. McGown said that the college was powerless to prevent what he called cutting classes by the students but said the action would doubtless affect their scholastic standing.

Aquitania Driven Ashore In 70-Mile Wind Storm

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., April 11 (AP)—The Aquitania, 45,000-ton liner of the Cunard-White Star Line, remained last today on the mud bank in the Solent, onto which she was forced yesterday by a 70-mile-an-hour gale.

Two high tides passed without enabling a fleet of nine tugs to free the mammoth vessel. The surrounding water was blanketed with oil pumped from the liner's own tanks.

This morning only 27 out of nearly 300 passengers remained, the others having gone ashore in tenders.

Lynn Faces Bright Outlook

Farmin Backs Land Inquiry

Mayor's Sales Tax Is Shelved

Democratic Candidate for Brunswick Judge Coulda't Speak French and After a Long Court Holiday a Kapplican Is Returned to the Bench

Halfe Court se Jail Overthowe

Linguistic Issue in Maine City

Brunswick, Maine, trial II—A delicate political situation came to a head here today when Judge Edgar Hale, Democratic candidate for the office of Kapplican, was returned to the bench by a vote of seven jurors, after the Governor declined to name a Republican.

The Governor declared that the citizens of Brunswick became irate when Gov. Louis J. Brann reappointed Joseph H. Deering, a Republican, to the Superior Court.

Brunswick, with a population of 11,000, is normally a Republican city, but Democrats have been comparatively simple since the days of Governor Brann, and Democrats have been complimentary to Judge Hale.

Governor Brann's action came as a surprise to the people of Brunswick, who voted Democratic in the recent Presidential election by a majority of 1,000. Governor Brann's action was very unpopular in the city and he was hanged in effigy on the night of the election.

Governor Brann, as an astute politician, undoubtedly desired to avoid the embarrassment of the Brunswick court scandal. The people of Brunswick, however, were not satisfied with the Governor's action.

Governor Brann is an astute politician and a Democrat. The Republicans were two to one in the Governor's council, who held office continuously for 16 years. Governor Brann's action was taken to avoid the embarrassment of the Democrats in the Governor's council, who held office continuously for 16 years.

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CLUB RESIDENCES

NEW YORK

Nantucket Ghosts Left Unhaunted By Lightship's Mishap

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 11 (?)—Transatlantic Nantucket ghosts were left unprotected for transatlantic flight yesterday, for firemen-pilots of the Nantucket lightship rode as the Nantucket ghosts left their moorings and set out to sea. Their action, however, was not to be construed as a protest.

This week's gale caused a terrific battering of the Nantucket lightship, and the men, fearing they might be lifted out to sea, decided to put out to sea themselves rather than risk being dashed to pieces on the rocks. They left their station at 4:30 p.m. and headed for open water.

Capt. D. B. Studley, who took over the Nantucket Station after the sinking of the last Nantucket lightship on the exposed station, said the storm was by far the worst he had ever seen in April. He said the wind reached a velocity of at least 80 miles an hour.

The Nantucket had been waiting for suppliers and oil more than a week when the storm broke. She was towed into the storm proof basin at New London, Conn., by the Coast Guard cutter Chamberlin as soon as the latter could reach the position.

Lightship's Mishap Nantucket Ghosts

American States and Cities Compete for Naval Honors

Naming of battleships and cruisers arouses interest

of romantic coloring.

There is method in the manner of naming naval ships. Whenever the United States Government commences a naval building program, the Navy Department with suggestions to Congress lays down the general policy to be followed in the selection of names for the various classes of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, aircraft carriers, gunboats, and other types of vessels. Each ship has a personality—a function of its own. Precedents and traditions have grown with the years to lend color and romance to the selection of names for the various classes of ships.

Battleships are named for States of the Union. Battleship No. 1 was the Indiana, launched in 1893. Battleship No. 2 was the Massachusetts, launched in 1893. Battleship No. 3 was the Oregon, launched in 1893. Battleship No. 4 was the Iowa, launched in 1896. Battleship No. 5 was the Kearsarge, launched in 1898. Battleship No. 6 was the Kentucky, launched in 1898. Battleship No. 7 was the Alabama, launched in 1898. Battleship No. 8 was the Illinois, launched in 1898. Battleship No. 9 was the Maine, launched in 1902. Battleship No. 10 was the Missouri, launched in 1903. Battleship No. 11 was the Ohio, launched in 1904. Battleship No. 12 was the Virginia, launched in 1904. Battleship No. 13 was the Nebraska, launched in 1904. Battleship No. 14 was the New Jersey, launched in 1905. Battleship No. 15 was the Rhode Island, launched in 1905. Battleship No. 16 was the South Carolina, launched in 1908. Battleship No. 17 was the Michigan, launched in 1908. 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The end of the war promoted no alteration in the way the Government operated that vast dockyard. Why should it? Why should not the Government operate the Kriegsmarine? Why should not the Kriegsmarine be kept up to date? Why should not the Kriegsmarine be kept up to date? Why should not the Kriegsmarine be kept up to date

Pan-American Day Directs Attention to Growing Amity Among Union's 21 Nations

Observance at Washington April 15 to Be Marked by Signing of Roerich Treaty—Trade Pacts Ease Suspicions Against United States

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Another Pan-American Day for the public observation of an ever-increasing cordiality among the 21 American nations is announced for April 15. The event has been set aside by Presidential proclamation in the United States as well as in the other republics of the American continents.

Ceremonies in Washington will be marked by the signing of the Pan-American Treaty for the Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions and Historic Monuments. The treaty will be signed at the White House by representatives of the American Republics. It is a pact adopted at the recent Montevideo conference, following 30 years' efforts by Dr. Nicholas Roerich of New York to insure the safety of cultured treasures during times of armed aggression.

During the evening of April 15, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, chairman of the governing board of the Pan American Union, will radiocast from the Hall of Plays in the union's building at Washington an address over an inter-American hook-up.

Practical Field of Work

This year's address will be more than the customary friendly gesture, for during the last several months inter - American relationship has turned toward the practical field of trade agreements. Also, the United States has been invited to join in an attempt to bring the Paraguayan-Bolivian war to an end.

Under trade agreements, treaties negotiated between Washington and Brazil and Washington and Haiti wait only the ratification of the Brazilian and Haitian congresses to become effective. A treaty arranged between Cuba and the United States has proved generally satisfactory and has added to the friendly understanding between the two countries. A treaty negotiated with Colombia and treaties now under negotiation with several Latin-American nations are further evidence of the swinging away from the so-called "Yankee imperialism" idea.

"Yankee imperialism" appears to have been made the excuse for varied anti-northern agitations, but of all the curious implications given to that slogan the one offered by a Latin-American cultural mission recently in New York and Washington is perhaps the most surprising.

"We have," said the members of that mission, "always considered the United States to be a nation of wealth and power, but lacking in culture." Assured by what was seen in the States the mission declared that upon its return home it would spread the propaganda of good will and would stress the existence of universities, libraries and other places for the acquirement of culture.

Change of Emphasis

Pan-American Day, observed only during the last few years, has been an occasion for raising flags, playing patriotic tunes, making polite speeches, and then forgetting the whole affair until another 12 months had rolled around. Fate, chance, necessity, or whatever you choose to call the reason, stepped in and changed the feeling behind this inter-American anniversary. Trade had a major part in this and today the 21 republics of the New World have dropped the veneer of polite exchange and, to use a homely expression, have "gotten down to brass tacks."

Regardless of whether one is for or against the present administration at Washington the fact should be admitted that inter-American relationship has been changed during the past two years. Formerly there was the barrier of suspicion that the United States intended to dominate the American continents through armed force or through its preponderant material strength. Then there was the second barrier established by what is commonly called a "tariff wall." This wall had prevented the sale in the United States market of the products the Latin-American nations depended upon for prosperity.

Durable Basis Needed

Finally, there was a third barrier, resulting from language and cultural differences. The first step taken to make these difficulties less objectionable was Washington's out-and-out effort to convince the Latin-American republics that the United States held its neighbors in the high respect to which they were entitled. This was done through the now well-known policy of the "good neighbor."

April 15 takes on far greater significance than any previous Pan-American Day observance. As Summer Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, expressed it the other day to trade agreements. Also, the United States has been invited to join in an attempt to bring the Paraguayan-Bolivian war to an end.

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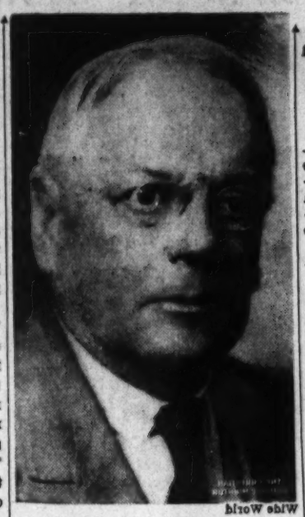
Farmer Boosted on Industry's Back

Must Absorb Idle Farm Population, According to Prof. Sprague



Wide World

Dr. O. M. W. Sprague

Professor of Banking and Finance, Harvard School of Business Administration

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 11—The "back to the farm" idea—so often advanced as a solution to depression—was turned upside-down today by Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, former Roosevelt aide and adviser to the Bank of England.

Industry, Dr. Sprague declared in an interview here, must plan to provide employment for men now on the farms instead of expecting that agriculture can absorb unemployed industrial workers.

This opinion obsers particularly upon the present textile situation. It also is in marked contrast to the New Deal effort to strengthen the agricultural population through subsistence farming projects.

"Equalize Industry"

In Brunswick to address the Bowdoin Institute of Politics, Dr. Sprague saw in yesterday's threat of Salem and Peabody mill workers to quit their jobs and throw themselves on the ERA for steady employment a definite need for the reduction of cotton and other agricultural crops.

"Absorb cotton growers and also some cotton workers into other industries and this will cut production—then recovery will begin," he said.

This increased demand for labor, Dr. Sprague insisted, "building, construction and repair industries—provided the cost of credit and the demand for credit are so arranged as to be available for the average citizen." Neither reduction in the cotton processing tax, he stated, nor high quotas or embargoes on Japanese imports will save the cotton textile industry.

Not Farmer's Fault

"The fault is not that of the AAA, but rather it is the failure of business and of labor together to develop an increased demand for labor in other directions," he declared.

The Harvard professor saw no future for the farmer if agriculture tries to absorb the industrial worker, nor if the Government goes on subsidizing the farmer.

"The plan to put the small farmer of marginal land on better soil today will only increase the farmers' burden by more output," he declared.

It is better for the farmer to be absorbed by industry, he said, adding: "I fully believe this can be done and if it is not done, thousands of workers will lose their jobs and as many farmers will starve."

The burden, he declared, will then fall upon federal and state relief as seen in Salem ERA move.

New England Mills Warn of Closing in Protest to Processing Tax

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—A warning that New England cotton mills are "inclining toward immediate closing" in protest against the cotton processing tax was voiced today by Lincoln Bayliss, spokesman for the policy committee of the northern mills.

Meanwhile, Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts continued his assault on the Administration's agricultural policies, with assertion that if the amendments to the AAA sponsored by Secretary Wallace were passed by Congress, all who handled farm products "might as well reconcile themselves to object slavery to the Department of Agriculture."

"Having gained control over half the farmers of the United States through his iniquitous processing taxes," he said, "Secretary Wallace, in his proposed AAA amendments, reaches out for complete domination over every farmer, every handler of farmers' commodities, distributors and processors."

Proper tariff protection for the nation's Philippine market was held "absolutely essential" to the textile industry in a statement by Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont, who visited the islands last summer.

He said New England senators and representatives "should stand solidly together in a demand for proper tariff protection against destructive competition." Gibson declared Japan was now supplying 70 per cent of the Philippine imports.

Cotton Textile Workers Threaten to Quit Jobs

Stunned by President Roosevelt's flat refusal to replace the cotton processing tax with straight relief payments, Salem and Peabody cotton workers today threatened to quit their present "starvation wages" and go on the ERA. "There," they said, "we could eke out a more endurable existence."

Their threats were offset by word from New Bedford textile labor leaders, who consistently refuse to lay all the industry's troubles at the door of the processing tax. Wage differentials between North and South are the primary cause of textile distress, they said, and insist that efforts of manufacturers to agitate the tax are often a smoke screen to avoid facing the main issue.

The workers of the Pequot Mills in Peabody and Salem, however, appeared convinced that the processing tax was the center of their troubles. It was doubted that their threat to go on the ERA would be tried, or permitted by ERA officials. But it was held to be symptomatic of widespread labor unrest, and of the need for immediate relief from Washington.

New Hampshire Has Proof

CONCORD, N. H., April 11 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges left for Washington today carrying photographic evidence of dismantling of New Hampshire textile plants. The Governor evidenced grave concern, lest continuation of unfavorable conditions leave thousands of New Hampshire workers without jobs.

Maine Is Reported Lacking in Electricity

(Continued from Page 1)

the report implies, future power development should be predicated.

The survey was undertaken on instructions from Congress with a view to better co-ordination of power development. The first finding of the commission was that to date the construction of power facilities had not followed any plan because no adequate information existed.

Ten P. C. Shortage in Maine

The port it now brings out is designed primarily to alter this deficiency. The potential investor, looking at the charts provided by the commission, would see at a glance that it would be foolish to increase power facilities in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, where a surplus of approximately 5 per cent exists at present, but Maine provides a good market with a shortage of more than 10 per cent.

The only other areas where a surplus of over 10 per cent exists roughly comprise the states of Florida, Michigan, North Dakota, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico and the sections of all states bordering around the lower reaches of the Mississippi.

Wholesale Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—While price trends in wholesale commodity markets were somewhat mixed last week, the major movement was upward, says Dun & Bradstreet. Price changes in the agency's weekly compilation showed 16 advances, compared with 30 in the previous week. Declines numbered 36, compared with 26 the week before.

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Tiny Balloons Seek Secrets Of Weather 12 Miles in Air

36 of Them Soar Aloft at St. Louis, Each With $5 Reward for Attached Instrument Showing Weather Changes in Stratosphere

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11 (AP)—Freighted with delicate recording instruments, the first of 36 rubber balloons last night soared skyward over the municipal airport here in an attempt to solve the weather secrets of the stratosphere.

Released at the rate of one every hour, the balloons are being sent aloft to gather meteorological data for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. St. Louis was selected as the scene of the experiment because of its widely varied air currents.

"Our results at present will be purely of academic interest, but we hope to correlate stratosphere phenomena with surface weather phenomena," said Chris Hartmanitas, research assistant in charge of the experiment here.

Inflated to a diameter of four feet, the hydrogen-filled globes will rise to an estimated altitude of 75,000 feet and expand to three times their normal size before bursting.

To each balloon is attached an instrument, combined in a skeleton framework of bamboo, which records changes in atmospheric pressure, humidity, and temperature. Its markings, made on smoked glass, are so minute they must be read with a microscope.

An identification tag attached to the balloons offers a $5 regard for the safe return of the recording instrument. The balloons rise 600 feet a minute and float as far as 100 miles from the starting point.

"Through this method we are able to chart just what happens when two varying air masses meet," Mr. Hartmanitas said. "Since it is this interaction that causes storms and other weather phenomena, it is of the utmost importance we gather all the data possible."

"The stratosphere itself is comparatively calm," he explained. "Most of the major weather disturbances take place in the subarctic sphere level where a majority of the earth's air is concentrated."

Of particular interest to the scientists is the oscillation of the tropopause—the point at which the stratosphere begins.

The stratosphere, Mr. Hartmanitas said, could be compared to a large body of standing air. Contrary to popular belief, its temperature is not always colder than lower air levels.

"Our experiments have shown us one thing," he continued, "that is that the stratosphere is higher and colder in warm air and lower and warmer in cold air."

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A DIGEST OF THE DIGEST NO. 9

Letters and Art

The Art of Cornelia Otis Skinner

Gifted American Dissue, Favoring Europe's Historic Heroines, Creates Vivid Types of the American Scene in Her Distinguished and Moving "Mansion on the Hudson"

The Literary Digest

Some Features of the April 13th Issue

Topics of the Day
Topics of the Day Abroad
France Has No Quarrel With Others—Flandin
Strikes and Lockouts—Two Tranquil Retreats
To Stop Radio War-Talk
New Plants to Check Drought and Dust
Cemetery, Youth, and Idealism in the Colleges
The Art of Cornelia Otis Skinner
Dancing on Water-Skis

Because interest in it is universal, the world of art is an important part of that weekly survey of affairs—THE LITERARY DIGEST. Drama, literature, painting, music—all receive sympathetic and accurate attention. Competent and constructive, the story of latest play or opera is supplemented by bits about popular performers and artists, new developments in the realm of art. A column of poetry, carefully culled from current periodicals, is part of its service of selection.

In its treatment of these subjects, where opinion so often runs riot, THE DIGEST maintains its objective viewpoint. Reviewing art events impersonally, it draws upon the observations of varying schools of thought, always leaving the reader free to form his own opinion. Thus it serves both patron and practitioner of the arts.

In this it is but true to its long tradition. Its pages on politics, science, economics, all activities, hold up a mirror in which you see not only what goes on but also what other observers think. On most questions it endeavors to give all sides by its careful digest of representative press comment. Thus it enables you the better to think soundly about the often complex and controversial developments.

We invite you to get a copy of the current issue. See if it does not invite a reading clear through . . . and give you a sounder basis for your thinking about the world to-day.

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Premiers of Three Powers Meet at Stresa to Evolve New Security Scheme

Last Stresa Nullified By Rival Powers

Central Europe Pleaded for Action at Session Two Years Ago

Need Was Great

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STRESA, Italy—Passing through the beautiful lake district of Northern Italy—perhaps the loveliest country of the world, with its blue waters, its imposing mountains, and its umbrageous valleys—the present writer gazed reminiscently at Stresa. For it was in this smiling countryside that two summers ago a fruitless attempt was made, under the Presidency of Georges Bonnet, to bring together the Central European nations, on whose continuance and co-operation the peace of Europe may depend.

Recent events have thrown into sinister prominence the failure of that conference. For a few hallucinating days Europe was painfully asking itself whether, 20 years after the outbreak of the Great War, catastrophe was again to descend on the Continent.

Tardieu's Plan

Stresa took on a peculiarly symbolic significance. Everybody had recognized the impossible situation created by the peace treaties which broke up Central Europe as with a sledge hammer, and brought the Balkans to the doorstep of the western world. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, despite its undoubted political defects, established economic unity in the heart of Europe. That unity was shattered in 1919. Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece, were plunged into economic misery by the breaking up of the old equilibrium. Something like a restoration, economically speaking, of the former system was regarded as indispensable.

Some pace before, André Tardieu had proposed a Danubian Confederation, and Aristide Briand had considered the organization of extended changes and the funding of markets for Central Europe, as the prelude to the European union which he advocated.

But the rivalries of the powers constituted an obstacle to the realization of a vital necessity.

We have still made no progress. The suspicions of the succession states, and the ambitions of the great powers, which are struggling to extend their individual influence over the Danubian states, have prevented a solution.

It seemed incredible, as I looked over the lake, that the 50 delegates representing 15 states had, in view of the urgent and unmistakable facts, not succeeded in drawing up an acceptable scheme which would overcome the stumbling-blocks in the way of a free movement of Central European merchandise.

From the beginning there was skepticism; it was believed that once again competitive camps were facing each other. Yet it is to be remarked that German newspapers

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Who Wants Another War?

Check-up of Europeans Leads to Verdict —'Nobody'

'Reich Too Busy'

Limitations of Armament Possible if Based on Equality

New Approach?

FORTUNATELY the Anglo-French declaration of Feb. 3, and the welcome it received in most of the capitals of Europe, seem to indicate that a serious effort is going to be made to discover a new basis for European peace and stability, based on agreement and equality and not on an attempted domination of one side over the other, with its inevitable consequence, a new race of armaments. Though the practical difficulties of bringing all the European powers into line is clearly very great, there is one basic foundation on which it should be possible to build, and that is that none of the European powers wants war.

Certainly none of the democracies wants war—France least of all. All the small powers—except possibly Hungary—are desperately afraid of war because in a war their rights and independence may be trampled down by the larger powers. Is it the same with the three large dictatorships?

They Don't Want War

Russia does not want war because, whatever her ultimate policy, she wants time to work out and organize her Communist experiment without interference within her own boundaries. She needs no territory. She contains almost all the foodstuffs and raw materials she needs, though not all of her resources are yet exploited. It will take her several decades to bring the standard of living of her people up to the western European level, even if the Communist system is capable of doing it at all. Russia, for the time being, asks only to be left alone.

It is the same with Italy. Though there is a strong vein of imperialism in Italian Fascism—the result of the Roman tradition—and though Italy needs either foreign markets for her products or territory for her growing population, she does not want war in the world as it is today. She has not the coal and iron to enable her to carry on a war without external supplies. It is by no means certain that the regime will be stable when Mussolini goes. Italy wants revision of the treaties, but by pacific agreement and not by a general war, which might well bring Germany to the Brenner Pass. . . .

Struggle in Reich

Hitlerite Germany does not want war. She is in rapid evolution. There is a grim struggle going on between the vehement and inexperienced Nazis and the older elements in Germany, such as the Reichswehr, the bureaucracy and industry and finance. The new form of the German state is not yet clear.

The National Socialist Party, too, is not united. There is a conflict between the Communist Party in Russia, and the Fascist Party in Italy, waits time in which to train and discipline the youth of the country in its own ideas. The army has few reservists, and will take seven or eight years in which to reorganize itself. There is a tremendous task of economic reconstruction to be carried through, and the Führer and most of the leaders remember too well what the last war was like.

So Nazi Germany does not want war, it only because war would be to play into the hands of its arch-enemy—Communism. What is more, it will continue not to want it if there is a reasonable chance of securing certain "revisions" of the Treaty by peaceful means.

It Can Be Done

Thus there seems to be a good foundation for an effort to stabilize Europe and limit armaments on a basis of equality—limitation to be subject to inspection for a definite period of, say, 10 years, during which time, as tension relaxes, a serious effort might be made to solve by the pacific machinery of the League the outstanding frontier problems of Europe and the difficult question of Austria. There is no use in speculating today about the situation as it may be at the end of that time. Hitler thinks that in 10 or 15 years all Europe will be preoccupied with the menace of a powerful, well armed and highly organized Communist Russia. Others think that Nazi Germany may become imperialist and expansionist. Others, again, think that the spirit of liberty is so strong in the modern man and woman that, as the fear of war relaxes and the depression clears away, public opinion in all the dictatorships will become increasingly restive under repression and will steadily force a return to more liberal and democratic methods. Who can tell? All that is certain is that the situation will be very different from what it is today, and that if we can assure peace for 10 years we can postpone consideration of the further future until a great part of that period has elapsed.

—From The Round Table, London

Machinery for Peace

As STATESMEN of three major nations gather at Stresa, their problem is to devise machinery of peace which can replace the mere aversion to war.

The situation was summarized in a phrase attributed to Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, upon return from his exploratory diplomatic peregrinations:

"A Europe which really does not want war is unable to agree upon the means by which it can secure peace."

One of the most pointed analyses of the deep-rooted opposition to war in Europe is contained in the current issue of the Round Table. The Christian Science Monitor here republishes a portion of the discussion.

Barriers and Barriers

Everywhere trade barriers, erected not only for economic reasons, but for reasons of political hostility, were condemning the Central European countries to poverty. The export of money was in some cases prohibited. Every imaginable restriction was applied. So that, to the difficulties which were produced by the sudden modification of territorial conditions, there was artificially added all that economic ingenuity could devise.

The conception of national sovereignty as it existed before the war was bad enough, but it was now exacerbated and the occasions for exercising it were multiplied. Not only Austria, but other Central European states, were unable to live in the circumstances created for them by the peacemakers, and also created by themselves, without the charity of the larger powers. The end can only be disastrous.

They have always been poor. There are no nonagrarian trade of land which are extremely backward, where the people are ignorant and badly equipped. And now their separation from each other increases their misery.

Unhappily, the great powers see in their needs an opportunity for

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Paris-Moscow Plans For Accord Weaken League, Berlin Says

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BERLIN, April 11—An official German source stated tonight that Berlin sees the League of Nations "being destroyed" by the Franco-Russian agreement for mutual assistance in case League members fail to combine against an aggressor.

"The Paris and Moscow policies," said a German Government spokesman, "will result in the moral and factual weakening of the League of Nations, rather than a strengthening."

The two powers were said by this source to have "followed the eastern pact principle, but in a different form."

League Within League Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

fact. But this isn't quite fair since the text is not rigidly settled and advice is sought.

In substance, the French and Russians reaffirm certain articles of the League Covenant. Article X insists on territorial integrity and independence, and can therefore be applied particularly by the Italians to Austria. Article XVI deals with sanctions—economic or military—against an offender. Article XVII regulates the position of non-members of the League in this connection.

What objection, it is being asked, can there be to two or more members of the League stating their intention of sticking to the obligations of the Covenant. Isn't that commendable? Obviously there is a slight sophistry in that the clear intention is for France and Russia to prepare for common action against Germany. By specific phrasing, these clauses become a veritable alliance in given circumstances.

For Steady Action

Yet this is not all. While keeping within the framework of the League, provision is made in case of the failure of the Council to formulate its conclusions quickly and unanimously. Thereupon the two countries reserve to themselves the right of acting. This right corresponds to that embodied in the Locarno pact wherein it is set forth that urgency should bring automatic action without waiting for the slower processes of the League.

Nevertheless the procedure of the League will be speeded up so that it can meet immediately and take instant decisions. The slowness of League machinery has been a defect. The attempt will be made to remedy this and make it in effect a permanent council, vigilant, ready, precise.

Another point is that when resolutions are broken, the Council can recommend that air, land and sea forces be used in its services. It will be as emissaries of the League that the powers will endeavor to act in case of need.

Others Ready to Join

Naturally any power can take the same pledge and it is understood that Czechoslovakia and the Baltic states are ready to adhere.

Nor do these affirmations exclude other pacts to which Sir John Simon referred as acceptance to Germany, namely pacts of nonaggression, consultation, nonassistance. They can all be brought into the same system. Stress is laid, too, on the desire of Germany to submit to precisely the same measure of quantitative disarmament as other nations and likewise to supervision. It would be folly not to put these offers to test.

The British likewise propose a solemn declaration respecting the inviolability of frontiers, although recognition under Article XIX of the possibility of peaceful revision has considerable importance.

A definition of nonintervention in Austrian affairs has yet to be found. It will be based on the conception that individual action, designed to alienate the sovereignty of a country, cannot be tolerated, but help coming to Austria in virtue of collective decisions cannot be regarded as immission.

At present a fairly good impression is produced, though nobody supposes that Stresa is more than the first word in a series of consultations and conferences stretching in perspective.

Il Duce's Paper Hints at Calling Reich to Stress

Communique Expected to Set Minimum Common Denominator

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

STRESA, Italy, April 11—Berlin's Mussolini's newspaper Popolo d'Italia said in an editorial appearing this morning that neither war nor peace will come out of the Stresa conference. It warned against too much optimism.

"Today there will take place the first encounter between the heads of Governments of France, England and Italy," said the editorial. "The intervention of the heads of Governments along with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs has interested the curiosity and also expectation of the world, and certainly has increased the importance of the meeting."

Il Popolo's editorial with reference to Germany, Russia and Poland said: "It is necessary to consider that in certain fundamental terms the Stresa conference closely concerns three absent ones, that is to say, Germany, Russia and Poland. On the Oriental checkerboard the situation is in movement, and a problem linking either Russia to Germany with the West is heavy with difficulties unless one judges it useful to call to Stresa instant decisions. The slowness of League machinery has been a defect.

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Ludendorff Wires Thanks to Hitler

TUTZING, Germany, April 10 (AP)—Gen. Erich Ludendorff, who celebrated his 70th birthday yesterday with National Socialist leaders in the cheering crowds, today addressed a telegram to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler in answer to the demonstration.

The former Army Quartermaster General thanked Herr Hitler for the "congratulations and orders to honor me," and said: "It was a great joy here to see representatives of the defense force and the honor company of the young army which through you regained universal liability to service, as well as to see the flags of my old regiments. My ardent wishes to the people and the defense force."

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American Red Cross Joins In Order's World Movement For International Accord

Knowledge of Miseries of War Directed Toward Goal of Lasting Peace—Seven Million Members Share in Work of Junior Organizations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—The American Red Cross, with its first-hand knowledge of the miseries war entails, today joined Red Cross organizations of other nations in a pledge to strive for a better understanding between nations.

In a resolution, passed at the closing session of the annual convention, the delegates agreed unanimously that "this convention is gratified by the affirmative action of the fifteenth International Red Cross Conference at Tokyo in the fall of 1934 in pointing out the human misery of war.

"Red Cross societies over the years have been in a position to judge the loss of life and the continuing distress occasioned by war," the resolution stated.

Peace Theme Stressed

"Charged as the American Red Cross is with the responsibility of mitigating the misery occasioned by war, and not overlooking the necessity of being prepared to perform its normal wartime, as well as peacetime activities, it is nevertheless in full accord with the action of the Tokyo conference in pointing out the increased complexities occasioned by modern technique of warfare and the pressing hope that 'the Red Cross societies of the world work for a better understanding between nations by every means at their disposal.'"

Continuing the international peace theme, John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, told the delegates this morning that it is the act of giving, rather than merely chemics of peace, that is going to make for world peace. Because the United States cared for German children after the World War, because it led the starving Russians, because of Japan's gift of cherry blossoms now planted along the Potomac, Mr. Winant declared, "the lives of some of you who sit before me may be saved."

$7,000,000 Junior Members

Expansion of the Junior Red Cross, with its international correspondence project, was urged by the meeting as a means of forming stronger friendships with countries throughout the world. The Junior group already has 7,000,000 members.

"The peace and security of the world is unmistakably influenced by each nation acquired through contact with each other," said a resolution, adopted unanimously. "Based much as the Junior Red Cross affords a simple and effective method of educational development in friendly understanding and good will between nations; therefore, be it resolved, that every chapter be urged to organize this year for Junior Red Cross service so that all children in every school in the land be brought under its stimulating influence," the resolution read.

Offer of Services

In other resolutions, the delegates offered their services to President Roosevelt in any capacity "to relieve distress and assist in the rehabilitation of our fellow citizens," recommended steps to reduce the "terrible toll of accidents on the highways, in the home, and elsewhere, decided to ask the community chests to fix their annual campaign at a time when it will not conflict with the Red Cross roll call, starting immediately after Armistice Day; and recommended that serious attention be given to the suggestion that the annual Red Cross convention be alternately held in Washington and in some other city, in order to "stimulate additional interest" and "make attendance at the convention possible for many who have been unable to attend on account of the expense involved."

Banner for Nevada

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, received for his State the Red Cross membership banner, awarded for Nevada's accomplishment in enrolling the greatest membership in proportion to its population in the 1934 roll call.

Miss Elsie Holmes of Yazoo City, Miss., received the Junior Red Cross banner, awarded to her State for greatest increase in junior membership in 1934. The increase in Mississippi was more than 200 per cent. The banner will travel to all the schools in the State which have Junior Red Cross chapters.

The convention will close this afternoon when delegates are received at the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt. Convention attendance this year set an all-time high in the history of the Red Cross. It was 50 per cent higher than last year.

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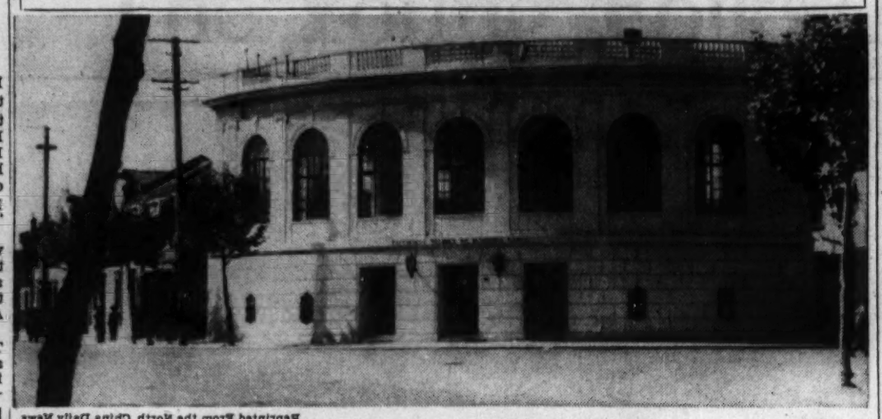

Reprinted from the North China Daily News

Classic Roman Design Followed in Shanghai Building

Christian Scientists In China Dedicate Church at Shanghai

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, China—Dedication of First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, the first Christian Science church to be erected in China, was reported in a lengthy article in the North China Daily News. Excerpts from the report follow:

"The corner stone for this building was laid on March 22, 1934.

"It is built according to the designs of the firm of Elliott Hazzard, architects, and the style adhered to in the curved façade is derived from the classic Roman. Brick covered with plaster was used in its construction, and the exterior is similar in appearance to buff limestone.

"In conforming to the shape of the building site, the semicircular or fan-shaped plan seemed the only possible solution. This necessity, however, proved a desirable opportunity, as the arrangement ensuring is especially well adapted to Christian Science services.

"Entering the building from the sidewalk directly into the foyer one faces the central entrance to the Sunday School, with coat rooms, literature distribution and literature sales rooms adjacent. The Sunday School room is similar in arrangement to the auditorium above. It is well lighted and provided with necessary and suitable furniture. Behind the platform is a door leading into a smaller room which will be used as the Directors' room.

"The auditorium is light and cheerful and is designed to seat 275 people. A shallow dome in the center of the roof provides indirect lighting, and bronze sidelights in candle design are arranged between the windows.

"In the year 1913 a Christian Science Society was organized and recognized by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1914 the first public Christian Science Reading Room was opened, and since that time a Reading Room has been constantly maintained. . . .

"The first free public lecture was given in 1915, by a member of the Board of Lectureship, and a lecture by different members of this Board has been given every year since.

"In the year 1928 this Society had attained a membership sufficient to become organized as First Church of Christ, Scientist, Shanghai, and thus it is known today. Services were held in the Masonic Hall on the Bund until that building was demolished, when they were held at the Royal Asiatic Society's building on Museum Road. When the American Masonic Temple was built on Route Dufour, they arranged to hold their services there, and have been in that location ever since."

Labor Leader Charges Reds Foster Strikes

PITTSBURGH, April 11 (AP)—Denying the authority of William Z. Foster, rank and file steel workers' leader, to speak for organized labor, David Williams claims strike talk in the nation's key industries is being fostered by "Communists" and enemies of labor.

Rank and file insurgents have made threats of nation-wide walkouts in the steel, coal, aluminum, rubber, automobile and textile industries, and Mr. Williams, president of the National Council of Aluminum Workers, said in a statement yesterday: "This so-called rank and file group is dominated by a bunch of Communists acting as agents from Moscow. They are doing the same work as detective agencies, paid by industrial corporations, to break up labor organizations."

Heavy Rains Needed For Western Crops

(Continued from Page 1)

six Kansas counties—Graham, Gove, Greeley, Wichita, Hamilton and Kearney—was listed as zero.

Kenneth Welch, relief administrator in Baca County, Colorado, said no crops whatever can be expected in southeastern Colorado unless heavy spring rains come.

Some residents are deserting the stricken area in Colorado, but the majority are determined to "stick it out," either because they have no other place to go or because of hope that better days are coming.

Approximately 100 families have left Cimarron and Texas counties in northwestern Oklahoma.

A small number of families have left Union County, New Mexico.

Cowboy Call Wanted In Place of Combine

Grind on Kansas Plain

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11 (AP)—A call for the return of the cowboy was being sounded yesterday across the dusty plains of western Kansas.

Farm leaders are singing the praises of the rough "hand" who used to roam as caretaker of herds of cattle, up to the time of the World War. His yodeling, they insist, far better suits the plains country than the monotonous grind of the wheat combine — the contraption that swamped the grass-covered lands in a rush for profits from grain.

"Return the plains to grass and sod and livestock grazing," agricultural experts are urging, as the winds sweep the wheat fields, scooping up tons of top soil and leaving barrenness behind. "The prairies never should have been plowed. The native grass would have held the soil. We wouldn't be having dust storms now."

This, in substance, is the cry of such authorities as J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture; Dean L. E. Call of Kansas State College; L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Fort Hays Agricultural Experiment Station, and William Allen White, publisher. Returning the plains to grass, however, is a problem. Attempts have been made to get grass started, though with little success.

In their haste to reap the harvest of the world demand for wheat, farmers forgot to save seed of the Buffalo grass.

New York Times Wins First Place Again In Typographical Race

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP)—First place for typographical excellence among 1339 daily newspapers entered in the Ayer Galleries fifth exhibition was awarded yesterday to the New York Times. Having received the award once before, the Times thus gained two legs on the Francis Wayland Ayer Cup, which passes permanently to the newspaper winning it three times.

First honorable mention among the 133 newspapers of 50,000 or more circulation also went to the New York Times. Second place in this division went to the New York Herald Tribune, which also has won first cup twice, and third to the Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

Twenty-one papers with more than 50,000 circulation reached the semifinal elimination. Among these was The Christian Science Monitor.

The Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn., 1932 cup winner, won first honorable mention among the 380 papers with circulations of between 10,000 and 50,000. Second place went to the Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., and third place to the Sheboygan Press, Sheboygan, Wis.

First award among the 1024 papers of less than 10,000 circulation went to Public Opinion, Chambersburg, Penna. Second place was awarded to the Daily Missoulian, Missoula, Mont., and third to the Amsterdam Evening Recorder, Amsterdam, N. Y.

The judges were A. E. Giegengack, public printer of the United States; Prof. H. F. Harrington, director of the Medill school of journalism, Northwestern University, Chicago, and Mark Foote, president of the National Press Club and Washington correspondent of the Booth newspapers of Michigan.

North Carolina's Brilliant Coloring Likened to Arizona's Painted Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The brilliant Painted Desert of Arizona and the beautiful petrified forests have their counterpart right here in North Carolina, in the Chapel Hill-Durham area, Dr. W. P. Proudy, head of the geological department of the university, points out in a paper he has just completed on "North Carolina's Painted Desert."

The gorgeous colors found everywhere in the Triassic sediments of the Chapel Hill-Durham section are as brilliant as if not more brilliant than those of the Painted Desert of Arizona, according to Dr. Proudy.

The whole lowland country of the Triassic basin to the northeast, east, and southeast of Chapel Hill can be imagined a vast desert of clay and sand of every conceivable color. This basin would reach in an easterly direction nearly to Raleigh and in a northeasterly direction nearly to Oxford, he says.

"We need not wait for the coming of desert conditions to enjoy this beautiful coloring," says Dr. Proudy. "Take a trip any day between Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Durham or drive in any direction from Durham. Wherever there are freshly-worked roadcuts, the colors are beautifully exposed, on rainy days or while wet. "At present," he continued, "the newly-worked cuts between Chapel Hill and Nelson and between Duke University and the city of Durham show these colors to wonderful advantage."

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The Young Folks, Page

A Thursday Page

Alpine Scenes in South Africa

By Our Mail Bag

The following show like to make friendly correspondence with young people in all parts of the world. (It is not customary for girls to write to girls and boys to write to boys, but this does not apply to "you" readers.)

I have been friends in Switzerland and I love mountains. I love to climb and ski. Another favorite sport is tobogganing. I am fifteen years old and in the ninth grade. I have a dog named Rex. He is a Scotch collie. I have a pet rabbit, too. I like to read and write letters.

ANNA R. A.

I am a girl fifteen years old. I live in Switzerland. I have a dog named Rex. He is a Scotch collie. I have a pet rabbit, too. I like to read and write letters.

ANNA L

The Home Forum

In Sfadt Park

White Animals

THE newest tenants in Atlanta and the most modern, probably, in Atlanta and the most popular, too, are the Polar bears. The most unusual, certainly, are a pair of polar bears, a male and female, that have been presented to the Atlanta Zoological Gardens by Mr. Ernest Woodruff, a member of the board of directors. Mr. Woodruff has had the bears in his private collection for some time, but they have outgrown their quarters, and it is quite possible that the only reason they were presented to the zoo was that Mr. Woodruff wanted to see them enjoy more room than he could give them.

However, that may be, the bears are now in their new home, and they seem to be very much pleased with it. Their cage is a large one, with a pool of water in the center, and the bears have been observed to spend much time in the water, swimming about and diving for fish. They are also very fond of sunning themselves on the rocks around the pool, and they have been seen to sit up on their hind legs and look around them with much interest.

Polar bears are not the only animals that have been added to the Atlanta Zoological Gardens recently. Among the others are a pair of Himalayan bears, a pair of Malayan bears, a pair of Japanese deer, a pair of Persian deer, a pair of Barbary sheep, a pair of Arabian camels, a pair of Nubian goats, a pair of Mexican burros, a pair of Shetland ponies, a pair of Angora goats, a pair of Patagonian cavies, a pair of Chinese geese, a pair of Egyptian geese, a pair of Mandarin ducks, a pair of Muscovy ducks, a pair of Pekin ducks, a pair of Rouen ducks, a pair of Indian peafowl, a pair of Japanese pheasants, a pair of Reeves pheasants, a pair of Golden pheasants, a pair of Silver pheasants, a pair of Lady Amherst pheasants, a pair of Ring-necked pheasants, a pair of Mongolian pheasants, a pair of Formosan pheasants, a pair of Impeyan pheasants, a pair of Swinhoe pheasants, a pair of Cheer pheasants, a pair of Melanistic mutant pheasants, a pair of Manchurian cranes, a pair of Sandhill cranes, a pair of Whooping cranes, a pair of Demoiselle cranes, a pair of Stanley cranes, a pair of Crowned cranes, a pair of Wattled cranes, a pair of Black-necked swans, a pair of Trumpeter swans, a pair of Whooper swans, a pair of Mute swans, a pair of Australian white swans, a pair of Australian black swans, a pair of Ostriches, a pair of Rheas, a pair of Emus, a pair of Cassowaries, a pair of Kangaroos, a pair of Wallabies, a pair of Wallaroos, a pair of Tree kangaroos, a pair of Brush kangaroos, a pair of Rock kangaroos, a pair of Pademelons, a pair of Wombats, a pair of Koalas, a pair of Tasmanian devils, a pair of Dingoes, a pair of Coyotes, a pair of Timber wolves, a pair of Arctic foxes, a pair of Red foxes, a pair of Fennec foxes, a pair of Cape foxes, a pair of Kit foxes, a pair of Swift foxes, a pair of Corsac foxes, a pair of Crab-eating foxes, a pair of Maned wolves, a pair of Prairie wolves, a pair of Jackals, a pair of Hyenas, a pair of Striped hyenas, a pair of Brown hyenas, a pair of Aard wolves, a pair of Civets, a pair of Genets, a pair of Coatis, a pair of Kinkajous, a pair of Raccoons, a pair of Ringtails, a pair of Cacomistles, a pair of Binturongs, a pair of Fishers, a pair of Martens, a pair of Stone martens, a pair of Pine martens, a pair of Yellow-throated martens, a pair of Tayras, a pair of Grisons, a pair of Hog badgers, a pair of Ferret badgers, a pair of Wolverines, a pair of Skunks, a pair of Spotted skunks, a pair of Striped skunks, a pair of Hooded skunks, a pair of Patagonian skunks, a pair of Sea otters, a pair of River otters, a pair of Canadian otters, a pair of Brazilian otters, a pair of Spotted otters, a pair of Clawless otters, a pair of Sea lions, a pair of Fur seals, a pair of Harbor seals, a pair of Leopard seals, a pair of Elephant seals, a pair of Walruses, a pair of Manatees, a pair of Dugongs, a pair of Tapirs, a pair of Hippopotamuses, a pair of Rhinoceroses, a pair of Indian rhinoceroses, a pair of Sumatran rhinoceroses, a pair of Javan rhinoceroses, a pair of Black rhinoceroses, a pair of White rhinoceroses, a pair of Square-lipped rhinoceroses, a pair of Hook-lipped rhinoceroses, a pair of Grevy's zebras, a pair of Mountain zebras, a pair of Burchell's zebras, a pair of Quaggas, a pair of Wild asses, a pair of Onagers, a pair of Kiangs, a pair of Wild horses, a pair of Przewalski horses, a pair of Tarpans, a pair of Shetland ponies, a pair of Welsh ponies, a pair of Exmoor ponies, a pair of Dartmoor ponies, a pair of Connemara ponies, a pair of Highland ponies, a pair of Clydesdale horses, a pair of Percheron horses, a pair of Belgian horses, a pair of Suffolk horses, a pair of Shire horses, a pair of Cleveland bay horses, a pair of Hackneys, a pair of Morgan horses, a pair of Standardbred horses, a pair of Thoroughbred horses, a pair of Arabian horses, a pair of Barb horses, a pair of Palomino horses, a pair of Appaloosa horses, a pair of Pinto horses, a pair of Mustangs, a pair of Wild cattle, a pair of Water buffaloes, a pair of Gaur, a pair of Banteng, a pair of Yak, a pair of Zebu, a pair of Eland, a pair of Kudu, a pair of Nyala, a pair of Bushbuck, a pair of Waterbuck, a pair of Impala, a pair of Gazelles, a pair of Springboks, a pair of Thomson's gazelles, a pair of Grant's gazelles, a pair of Dorcas gazelles, a pair of Addax, a pair of Oryx, a pair of Sable antelopes, a pair of Roan antelopes, a pair of Hartebeests, a pair of Wildebeests, a pair of Blesboks, a pair of Bontebok, a pair of Nilgai, a pair of Gnus, a pair of Tahrs, a pair of Ibex, a pair of Markhor, a pair of Aoudad, a pair of Mouflon, a pair of Barbary sheep, a pair of Bighorn sheep, a pair of Dall sheep, a pair of Stone sheep, a pair of Thinhorn sheep, a pair of Snow sheep, a pair of Blue sheep, a pair of Goral, a pair of Serow, a pair of Takin, a pair of Musk oxen, a pair of Bison, a pair of Wisent

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Utmost Buying of Silver Stocks Follows Metal Price Advance

Commodity and Money Markets

Bank Clearings For Week Ended April 10 Are Below Year Ago

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended April 10 were below those of the corresponding period last year. The aggregate for 10 leading cities for the week ended April 9 was $4,000,811,000, a decline of 14.8 per cent from last year. The aggregate for all cities reporting was $5,000,824,000, a decline of 13.5 per cent.

Gains in most of the interior cities were more than offset by losses in the principal centers, which reported a decrease of 15.2 per cent.

New York clearances were $2,834,000,000, compared with $3,343,000,000 for the like week last year.

At Chicago the volume was $333,000,000, compared with $407,000,000 for the like week last year.

Clearings in other leading cities for the week ended April 9:

	1932	1931	Inc. or Dec.
Philadelphia	$ 369,000,000	$ 435,000,000	Dec. 15.2
Boston	277,000,000	327,000,000	Dec. 15.3
Kansas City	77,000,000	94,000,000	Dec. 18.1
St. Louis	73,000,000	87,000,000	Dec. 16.1
San Francisco	73,000,000	87,000,000	Dec. 16.1
Los Angeles	70,000,000	83,000,000	Dec. 15.7
Pittsburgh	70,000,000	83,000,000	Dec. 15.7
Detroit	46,000,000	58,000,000	Dec. 20.7
Cleveland	45,000,000	57,000,000	Dec. 21.1
Baltimore	44,000,000	52,000,000	Dec. 15.4

Bank clearings for the week ended April 9 in other cities:

	1932	1931	Inc. or Dec.
Minneapolis	$ 39,000,000	$ 47,000,000	Dec. 17.0
Cincinnati	38,000,000	46,000,000	Dec. 17.4
Atlanta	34,000,000	41,000,000	Dec. 17.1
Dallas	31,000,000	38,000,000	Dec. 18.4
Richmond	30,000,000	36,000,000	Dec. 16.7
Seattle	29,000,000	34,000,000	Dec. 14.7
Portland, Ore.	23,000,000	28,000,000	Dec. 17.9
Omaha	22,000,000	27,000,000	Dec. 18.5
Denver	21,000,000	25,000,000	Dec. 16.0
Salt Lake City	14,000,000	17,000,000	Dec. 17.6
Des Moines	13,000,000	16,000,000	Dec. 18.8
Spokane	12,000,000	15,000,000	Dec. 20.0
Memphis	12,000,000	15,000,000	Dec. 20.0
Houston	11,000,000	14,000,000	Dec. 21.4
Fort Worth	11,000,000	14,000,000	Dec. 21.4
Wichita	10,000,000	13,000,000	Dec. 23.1
Tacoma	10,000,000	13,000,000	Dec. 23.1
Savannah	9,000,000	12,000,000	Dec. 25.0
Tulsa	9,000,000	12,000,000	Dec. 25.0
Oklahoma City	9,000,000	12,000,000	Dec. 25.0
Peoria	8,000,000	11,000,000	Dec. 27.3
Lincoln	8,000,000	11,000,000	Dec. 27.3
Wichita Falls	7,000,000	10,000,000	Dec. 30.0
Topeka	7,000,000	10,000,000	Dec. 30.0
Galveston	7,000,000	10,000,000	Dec. 30.0
Little Rock	7,000,000	10,000,000	Dec. 30.0
Jacksonville	6,000,000	9,000,000	Dec. 33.3
Duluth	6,000,000	9,000,000	Dec. 33.3
Sioux City	6,000,000	9,000,000	Dec. 33.3
Sioux Falls	5,000,000	8,000,000	Dec. 37.5
Fargo	5,000,000	8,000,000	Dec. 37.5
Waco	5,000,000	8,000,000	Dec. 37.5
Shreveport	5,000,000	8,000,000	Dec. 37.5
Wheeling	5,000,000	8,000,000	Dec. 37.5
Lexington	5,000,000	8,000,000	Dec. 37.5
Mobile	4,000,000	7,000,000	Dec. 42.9
Knoxville	4,000,000	7,000,000	Dec. 42.9
Chattanooga	4,000,000	7,000,000	Dec. 42.9
Charleston	4,000,000	7,000,000	Dec. 42.9
Nashville	4,000,000	7,000,000	Dec. 42.9
Macon	3,000,000	6,000,000	Dec. 50.0
Augusta	3,000,000	6,000,000	Dec. 50.0
Norfolk	3,000,000	6,000,000	Dec. 50.0
Birmingham	3,000,000	6,000,000	Dec. 50.0
Columbia	2,000,000	5,000,000	Dec. 60.0
Jackson	2,000,000	5,000,000	Dec. 60.0
Mexico—peso	2,000,000	5,000,000	Dec. 60.0
Canada—dollar	2,000,000	5,000,000	Dec. 60.0

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	April 11	April 10	April 9	April 8	April 7	April 6
30 industrials	88.48	88.48	88.48	88.48	88.48	88.48
10 rails	86.18	86.18	86.18	86.18	86.18	86.18
10 utilities	86.18	86.18	86.18	86.18	86.18	86.18
40 bonds	87.33	87.33	87.33	87.33	87.33	87.33

	April 11	April 10	April 9	April 8	April 7	April 6
1932 high	88.48	88.48	88.48	88.48	88.48	88.48
1932 low	86.18	86.18	86.18	86.18	86.18	86.18
1931 high	94.41	94.41	94.41	94.41	94.41	94.41
1931 low	87.33	87.33	87.33	87.33	87.33	87.33

Money Markets

Commodity and Money Markets

Bank Clearings For Week Ended April 9 Are 23.4% Below Year Ago

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended April 9 were 23.4 per cent below those of the corresponding week last year. The aggregate for all cities reporting was $5,000,824,000, a decline of 14.8 per cent from last year. The aggregate for 10 leading cities was $4,000,811,000, a decline of 13.5 per cent.

New York clearances were $2,834,000,000, compared with $3,343,000,000 for the like week last year.

At Chicago the volume was $333,000,000, compared with $407,000,000 for the like week last year.

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St. Louis	73,000,000	87,000,000	Dec. 16.1
San Francisco	73,000,000	87,000,000	Dec. 16.1
Los Angeles	70,000,000	83,000,000	Dec. 15.7
Pittsburgh	70,000,000	83,000,000	Dec. 15.7
Detroit	46,000,000	58,000,000	Dec. 20.7
Cleveland	45,000,000	57,000,000	Dec. 21.1
Baltimore	44,000,000	52,000,000	Dec. 15.4

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Peoria	8,000,000	11,000,000	Dec. 27.3
Lincoln	8,000,000	11,000,000	Dec. 27.3
Wichita Falls	7,000,000	10,000,000	Dec. 30.0
Topeka	7,000,000	10,000,000	Dec. 30.0
Galveston	7,000,000	10,000,000	Dec. 30.0
Little Rock	7,000,000	10,000,000	Dec. 30.0
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Nashville	4,000,000	7,000,000	Dec. 42.9
Macon	3,000,000	6,000,000	Dec. 50.0
Augusta	3,000,000	6,000,000	Dec. 50.0
Norfolk	3,000,000	6,000,000	Dec. 50.0
Birmingham	3,000,000	6,000,000	Dec. 50.0
Columbia	2,000,000	5,000,000	Dec. 60.0
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1931 high	94.41	94.41	94.41	94.41	94.41	94.41
1931 low	87.33	87.33	87.33	87.33	87.33	87.33

Money Markets

Commodity and Money Markets

Utmost Buying of Silver Stocks Follows Metal Price Advance

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Rumored Buying of Metal Issues Boosts Prices

By Foreign Price Trends Followed —Rails Steady

Other Markets Crowds

Trading was at a standstill in the Curb Exchange market yesterday, with prices showing little change from the previous day's close. Transactions were the smallest in many months.

Standard Oil of Indiana was the most active issue, with 2,800 shares changing hands. The price was unchanged at 21½.

Commissioner Doak of the Bank Commissioners' office announced that the Interest rate on Bank Bonds would be reduced from 6 per cent to 5 per cent, effective April 15. The rate on Bank Deposits will be reduced from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent.

Trading was dull in the Cotton Exchange, with prices showing little change from the previous day's close. Transactions were the smallest in many months.

Wool futures were steady. Trading was dull in the Rubber Exchange, with prices showing little change from the previous day's close.

Trading was dull in the Metal Exchange, with prices showing little change from the previous day's close.

Trading was dull in the Coffee Exchange, with prices showing little change from the previous day's close.

Trading was dull in the Sugar Exchange, with prices showing little change from the previous day's close.

Trading was dull in the Grain Exchange, with prices showing little change from the previous day's close.

Trading was dull in the Produce Exchange, with prices showing little change from the previous day's close.

Trading was dull in the Cotton Exchange, with prices showing little change from the previous day's close.

Trading was dull in the Wool Exchange, with prices showing little change from the previous day's close.

Trading was dull in the Silk Exchange, with prices showing little change from the previous day's close.

Business and Industry · **Boost in Silver Price Is Seen as Trending Toward Inflation** · Commerce and Finance

Employment Key In Durable Goods Trade, Says Roper

Urges American Business to Provide the Needed Stimulation

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper pictured revival of durable goods activities as the key to re-employment and urged American business to provide the needed stimulation.

"It has been estimated by one study group of business men," he told the Illinois Manufacturers Association, "that on a reasonably conservative basis there is a deferred demand of approximately $40,000,000,000 which can form an immediate basis for a long-term program in capital and durable goods."

Such organizations as the association, he added, should maintain active committees for the study and stimulation of durable goods activities.

The secretary estimated there were 5,000,000 unemployed in the durable goods industry in 1934 as compared to 4,000,000 in service industries and about 1,500,000 in consumption goods industries to show that the largest percentage of unemployment was concentrated in durable goods. He also cited a Federal Reserve Board index showing production of nondurable products was only about 5 per cent less for 1934 than 1930 while production of durable goods was 36 per cent under the 1930 figure. He continued:

"It seems reasonable to conclude that if a large measure of re-employment could be brought about in durable goods industries, this would result in a substantial degree of re-employment in the service industries."

Mr. Roper mentioned home building and modernization, railroad replacements, automotive and farm equipment, replacement of obsolete equipment in industrial and power plants, further electrification of homes, new sewage facilities, elimination of grade crossings and additional highway construction as some of the "major factors which comprise a vast potential demand for the employment of labor and capital."

Banks and Insurance Firms' Real Estate Loans Drop Sharply

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Home Loan Board disclosed recently that American banks and insurance companies were holding approximately $5,000,000,000 less real estate loans than in 1931.

This information was transmitted to managers of the Home Loan Banks throughout the country by T. D. Webb, vice chairman of the board, who urged efforts to convert into long-term amortized loans associations and co-operative banks.

Mr. Webb's data show that building and loan associations in 1934 held $4,685,000,000 of mortgages in city and suburban homes as compared with $5,485,000,000 in 1931, mutual savings banks $4,025,000,000, and insurance companies $882,000,000, compared with $2,079,000,000. The total was $9,552,000,000 in 1934 and $14,461,000,000 in 1931.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 164

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1935, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 15, 1935.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINGS, Treasurer.

Boston, April 9, 1935.

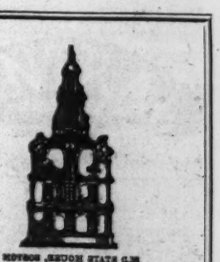
ELIOT Savings Bank INC. 1864

165 Dudley Street

Roxbury

Write for Folder. Banking by Mail

INTEREST BEGINS APR. 15



STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST

SUPERVISED SHARES

INCORPORATED

PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST

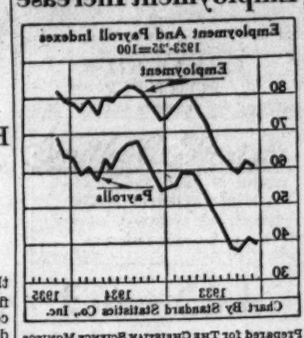
Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.

Central Distributors

83 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

February Wages And Employment Increase



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

EMPLOYMENT in February was about 200,000 greater than in January this year in the industries reporting to the Department of Labor, and weekly pay rolls increased by some $10,800,000.

The increases amounted to 3.2 per cent and 7.8 per cent and were the largest for any February since 1919, with the exception of 1934.

American Chicle President Among High-Paid Officers

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—T. H. Blodgett, New York, chairman of the American Chicle Company, reported a salary of $75,000 to the Securities Commission. This figure placed him among the dozen highest paid business officials so far listed at the commission.

The second highest salary today was $58,504 reported by Robert W. Scharff, Columbus, Ohio, president of the Scharff Company. Mr. Scharff also held 17 per cent or 16,436 shares of the company's common stock. Al Scharff, vice-president was paid $38,542.

Edwin C. McCullough, New York, president, held 52.9 per cent or 71,050 shares of the common stock of the American Beverage Corporation. McCullough's salary was reported at $30,020.

Other holdings and salaries reported were:

Hat Corporation of America: The Brandus Corporation, New York, held 34.75 per cent of company's class A common and 100 per cent, or 109,800 shares, of company's class B common. Major salaries were: John Cavanagh, South Norwalk, Conn., president, $35,000; F. H. Montgomery, New York, vice-president, $25,000; F. H. James, South Norwalk, treasurer, $15,000. Major stockholders: F. H. James, 2138 shares class A common.

The Lamson and Sessions Company: The Novelty Manufacturing Company, Portland, Maine, held 1000 shares or company's pretferred.

First National Stores, Inc.: Charles F. Adams, Framingham, Mass., treasurer, held 6611 shares of company's 8 per cent preferred. Major salaries were: Bernard F. McGoldrick, Quincy, Mass., vice-president, $35,000; Charles F. Adams, $31,200; James C. Duane, Brookline, Mass., vice-president, $30,000. Major stockholders: Charles F. Adams, 9118 shares of company's common; Morris Josselson, W. Hartford, Conn., vice-president, 12,127; Samuel Josselson, New York, director, 9942.

German Linen Output Up Sharply in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 11 — Germany's linen industry reports greater progress in 1934 than in any other textile branch, says the United States Trade Commissioner here.

The total output of the linen industry at the close of the year was 52 per cent higher than in the year preceding, while production of linen yarn was 50 per cent greater.

Flax supplies grew steadily throughout the year, but there were some difficulties in obtaining a sufficient supply of cotton yarn, necessary for the production of semi-linen textures.

Even under the import restrictions, the supplies of raw materials permit the maintenance of a high level of production. The domestic flax harvest in 1934, amounting to 26,957 tons, was 72 per cent in excess of the preceding year.

In the current year, it is pointed out, the expansion of flax cultivation will probably increase still further. Flax imports in recent months were on an average 94 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1934, it was stated.

Life Underwriters Assn. Membership at New Peak

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—The Life Underwriters Association of the City of New York announces that its membership has reached 1800, a new high record, and reported life insurance sales in the metropolitan area for six months ended Feb. 28, 1935, were $395,076,000, a gain of 14 per cent over the corresponding period of the year before.

The association, which was established 49 years ago and represents all life insurance companies, is undertaking a campaign to make its members better known to the public through newspaper advertising and other publicity.

Silver Move May Mean Currency Experimentation

Roosevelt Order, However, Seen as Deferring to 'Silver Bloc'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—With the elevation of the Government's fixed price of silver from 64.64 cents to 71 cents an ounce, the dormant giant of currency experimentation, which loomed so large over the national scene two years ago, stirs and almost wakens.

The silver price boost was of course virtually automatic and mandatory from two factors: rise of the world price of silver to the American level, and the silver purchase act which instructs the Treasury to buy silver and maintain the monetary ratio of gold and silver in the currency at three to one.

Expect Further Rise

As a result, the world price of silver is now expected to increase still further, with corresponding deflationary effects upon all countries which use silver in their currency reserves. But China, which has felt the bitterest pinch of the American silver policy to date—resulting in bank failures and a business slump because of too dear a currency, too costly exports—has now done the best to insulate against American manipulation of the silver price.

Export of silver from the Chinese Republic is under rigid control, and even with the higher price now set by the American Government, it is considered unlikely that there will be a great flood of the white metal from China will result. Nevertheless, the problem confronting Chinese fiscal authorities to keep their silver policy is harmful in the extreme. It might go on a gold standard was "pure tol." Meanwhile, a more extreme silver bill, calling for mandatory purchase of 50,000,000 ounces of silver per month until silver has reached a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, was reported favorably by the Senate Agricultural Committee.

The commentators adds that it will be "likewise to the profit of the silver producers in the United States." Viewed in the light of senatorial conviction, this explanation is more unified and strong, and tends to go "off the reservation" on some other issues. Their gratitude is being earned by President Roosevelt's vigorous price-elevating policy. Moreover, even more drastic silver bills were pending in the Senate, and may be underfoot by last night's action.

Under the American pressure, the silver price has gone from 42 cents per ounce to 66 and further rises are now indicated. What the Treasury does is pay $1.29, a fixed legal price, for every ounce of newly mined silver it purchases, and then charges against the seller a seigniorage charge formerly set at 50 per cent and now at 45 per cent. The silver trader gets the difference between this charge and the legal price of $1.29, making the new real price 71.1 cents an ounce.

Action Seen as Political

From Dec. 21, 1933, when presidential proclamation started the silver buying, until April 8, the Treasury bought about 32,211,000 ounces of silver at 64½ cents an ounce, totaling about $21,000,000. A nationalization order of Aug. 9, 1934, took over existing silver stocks at around $56,000,000. And now the dollar value of silver on the Government's books totals $915,813,802. This was figured by Treasury officials as representing 185,205,000 ounces, exclusive of what has been obtained under operation of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. Even so, these totals leave American silver stocks still far from the legal ratio of 3 to 1. Based on the gold reserves, silver stocks of $2,886,580,989 would be required.

While the President's action was taken as primarily political—in deference to the solid silver bloc—there was nevertheless in the air a distinct trace of currency experimentation. Business men throughout the country are yearning for a boom, according to every indication that comes to Washington, and are now more prepared than before to accept a boom on the wings of currency inflation. The steady boring of the inflationists has therefore had some effect on business and financial opinion.

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Economist Says International Currency Stabilization Vital

Trade Recovery Awaits Stable Exchanges, Declares British Expert, Dr. Lionel Robbins—Against Further Depreciation of Pound Sterling

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—International stabilization must take place as a first necessity of further recovery, or, indeed, to avoid fresh retrogression, Lionel Robbins, noted economist of England, states in the April review of Lloyds Bank Limited, just received here. He believes that the British authorities must lead the way toward general monetary stability by not permitting the pound sterling to depreciate further.

"More and more it is becoming clear that international stability is only likely to be fully realized on the basis of stable exchanges between the leading financial centers—that is, on the basis of a full return to gold," Dr. Robbins says.

Confidence Now Lacking

Stating that "to revive international trade, it is necessary to revive international confidence," he adds: "It is necessary to create an atmosphere in which international capital movements take place for reasons of profit, rather than for the reasons of safety—the main motive at such movements at present. Such an atmosphere cannot exist in a world of fluctuating exchanges. Until the exchanges of the leading financial centers are stabilized, it is idle to hope for extensive revival of either international trade or international investment. And so long as any remain unstabilized, there is an ever-present danger of the disappearance of the recovery that has already taken place."

Dr. Robbins presents as a further argument for stabilization the fact that "it would tend to eliminate the difficulties and dangers associated with the present regime of ultra-cheap money," and it would therefore tend "to make further developments less likely to give rise to instability."

Deplores Uncertainty

One of the arguments for delay in entering stabilization negotiations heard in London, Dr. Robbins says, is that England cannot begin to stabilize until it is certain that the price levels in the leading countries are in some sort of equilibrium relationship. He doubts that if the present market rates of exchange continue to oscillate they will come any nearer to equilibrium relationships between prices in the different leading countries.

The advocates of letting things find their level before we begin to take any step toward stabilization, Dr.

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